

CUBAN DEBATE ENDED

DISCUSSION CAUSES A HOT TIME IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Reed and Congressman Bailey Clash on Veracity—Attempt to Spring the Belligerence Resolution Defeated—Hayden's Bring Calm in Havana.

Turmoil in the House.
All day Wednesday the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but as on the preceding day the minority hurled itself against a stone wall. On the only vote taken Wednesday—a motion designed to overrule the decision of the Speaker and direct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution, passed by the Senate at the last session—the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the chair.

The galleries were banded to the doors, and there was considerable excitement throughout the early part of the session when the members of the minority were successively pressing all sorts of amendments bearing on the Cuban question for the purpose of embarrassing the majority. During the general debate Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee made an impressive speech of less than an hour, explaining at length the situation which made action by Congress inadvisable. He asserted that the President must assume the responsibility of any action which might eventuate in the war and appealed to both sides of the chamber to patriotically support the executive in a crisis such as this.

A sensational ending marked the third and last day of the debate. Speaker Reed, in unequalled words, stamped as false an assertion made by Congressman Bailey, the floor leader of the Democrats, and turmoil ensued.

Notice was given Wednesday by Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) that at the conclusion of the debate Thursday a motion would be made to recommit the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the basis of dispute, with instructions, Thursday when the motion was made by Mr. Bailey it was ruled out of order by Speaker Reed. Mr. Bailey thereupon started the House by affirming that he was not a pacifist, and that he was not a speaker by which a vote should be taken directly on the motion to recommit. This the Speaker emphatically denied, and these two leaders of their respective parties in the House, with white faces and voices shaken by emotion, set their statements each against the other, while the galleries applauded in breathless amazement and the members were in an uproar. Mr. Smith of Michigan, who said he was present, corroborated the Speaker's side of the case.

The result of the Speaker's position was that an appeal was taken from his decision, and by a strict party vote the appeal was laid on the table—168 to 114—the Democrats and Populists, as on the two previous days, voting against the solid Republican strength.

The debate Thursday was not as interesting as on either of the two preceding days. The features were a characteristic speech by Champ Clark of Missouri, a strong appeal for conservatism from Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.), and a presentation of the result of his observations in Cuba during his recent trip to the island from Mr. King (dem., Utah).

De Lome Fears a Crisis.
Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, fears the debate in the House of Representatives will cause a crisis. Thursday he called at the State Department, and for over an hour was closeted with Judge Day, the assistant secretary. He expressed extreme regret over the speeches made by the Congressmen, and especially that of Mr. Hitt, which, he said, might inflame the Spanish population to some extent, such as driving Minister Woodford and the United States consuls from Spain before such demonstrations could be checked by the Spanish Government.

"Expressing extreme regret" is the diplomatic mode of making a protest without bringing about an international complication. The Spanish minister was apprehensive particularly of the effect of Mr. Hitt's speech, because of the prominent position he occupied as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He pointed out to Judge Day that because of the excitement in Spain over the Cuban question, the reports of his utterances, such as that of Mr. Hitt would have the effect of further stirring up the people. He also regretted extremely the unusual activity in the navy yards. The manufacture of guns, ammunition and other utensils of war is being pushed along more rapidly than for years, and Senor de Lome told Judge Day that his people could not regard this activity otherwise than as preparation for war, in anticipation of some radical move on the part of this Government. He explained to Judge Day that, while he personally knew the feeling of the administration to be friendly, the people of his country had to take the talk in Congress and the reports of the activity at the navy yards at face value, and that his information would go for nothing with them.

HAYDEN'S BRING CALM.

Military Force—Quella the Spirit of Revolt in Havana.

Advises say that absolute calm now reigns in Havana, and it is difficult to realize that a few days ago the city was apparently on the verge of a revolution. Although the rioting was practically over on Friday night, troops continued to be poured into the city Sunday. Gen. Bernal arrived from Pinar del Rio on that morning with a force estimated at 2,000 men and bivouacked in the railroad yards, in Prado, where most of the forces still remain. About the same time a column of 1,000 cavalry rode in and found quarters in the Cuartel de la Fuerza. In Cuba streets on the city Sunday. The regular army of field artillery were planted in position to take Cuba and Chacon streets. It is estimated that fully 12,000 were in the city, in addition to the regular garrison.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CHINA.

"Slicing" has for centuries been a mode of punishment in China, the victim suffering a lingering death by being slowly carved into bits. From the present outlook the great empire bids fair to undergo the operation itself, the executioners being the European powers, aided by Japan. Already Germany, France, Russia and Japan have encroached on Chinese territory, while Great Britain threatens to have her share. Little doubtless will come in for a slice if the work of division now threatened is carried out. The great giant of the Orient bids fair to meet Africa's fate.

There is no question that the bitterest feeling against Gen. Blanco and autonomy is entertained in conservative circles and among the volunteers and in the army. The volunteer officers are open in expressions of hostility, and the regulars are no less hostile, but are generally more guarded in their utterances.

A regular officer said that Gen. Blanco would have to go, and if the regulars are ordered to fire on the volunteers or people he believed they would refuse to obey. Several officers and men have notified Gen. Blanco that if he continues to spend money to win over rebel chiefs instead of paying the troops they will take matters into their own hands. Long arrears of pay are still due to the soldiers, and great dissatisfaction is caused thereby.

FIND FLAWS IN SYSTEM.

Senators Believe Changes Are Needed in the Postoffice Department.

During the investigation of the civil service by the Senate committee, Chief Clerk Bailey of the chief examiner's office, civil service commission, advised a general reclassification of the Government offices. The present grouping, he declared, was accidental, based on salaries, while he believed it should be based on the kind of work done.

The debate over the letter carriers service continued at some length. Hour strongly appealing for additional appropriation to prevent a reduction in deliveries. Allison, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, expressed the opinion that there was a defect in the administration of the free delivery system, that the appropriation was either not equally divided between cities or that the Postmaster General's estimates to Congress were too small.

Wolcott said that he desired to call the Senate's attention to the real basis of the trouble with the financial affairs of the Postoffice Department. "It is well understood," said he, "that second class mail in this country absorbs 65 per cent of the expenses of the Postoffice Department and supplies only about 8 per cent of the revenues. This is the serious point of this discussion and if Congress should enact into law a measure relating to second class mail matter which can be laid before Congress a recurrence of the present difficulty will be obviated." Wolcott then called attention to the opposition of the publishers of New England to the enactment of the bill restricting second class mail matter.

Allison of Nebraska thought the great point involved in the discussion of the postoffice finances was the charge that there was an annual leakage of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 on account of undelivered mail matter.

CHIEF OF GOTHAM POLICE.

John McCullagh Is at the Head of the Force in the Big Metropolis.

The police commissioners of New York City have appointed Acting Chief John McCullagh chief of police of the big metropolis. McCullagh is a solid citizen of comfortable fortune, who has been upon the force since 1870. In 1872 he was



JOHN McCULLAGH.

midway roundman. He was advanced to general sergeant and captain in 1883. McCullagh became a conspicuous member of the department as captain of the sixth precinct, where he fought the evils of Chinatown and the remnants of the notorious Whylo gang.

NO MORE NEW STATES.

New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona Must Wait awhile.

The House Committee on Territories has been considering the Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico statehood bills for several days and will probably be ready to make a report next Friday. These territories have sent strong delegations to Washington to plead for statehood, but it is more than likely that the urging will be in vain, for the committee seems disposed to make adverse reports on all three bills. It is felt in Congress that a mistake was made in admitting two or three Western territories into the sisterhood of States, and that a further mistake might be committed by taking in either New Mexico, Oklahoma or Arizona at this time. Nevada, with a voting population of less than ten thousand, is perpetually an example ever in view to deter Congress from being too hasty in matters of this kind.

DENVER'S WAR IS ENDED.

Big Stores Abandon Their Fight Against the Newspapers.

After a fight lasting nine days, the advertising department stores of Denver which attempted to dictate rates to the local daily papers, made an unconditional surrender. The lesson of the last ten days is a clear demonstration of the value of advertising, for during that time the big stores were empty, and clerks were employed to scrub floors and windows in a vain effort to find work to keep them going during business hours. A number of small concerns that took advantage of the boycott to begin advertising found immediate results, one house having to call for the police to keep back the crowds, while the large places were practically empty.

WOLCOTT TALKS OF HIS WORK.

He Relates to His Colleagues His Mission, Its Efforts and Failure.

In the Senate Monday Senator Wolcott took occasion to make his first statement as to the recent mission in Europe of the monetary commission, charged with the effort to bring about an agreement with the trans-Atlantic nations for the further use of silver in the money of the world.

Wolcott introduced his subject by saying he proposed to make a statement respecting certain phases of the work of the recent bimetallic commission of which he was a member. He would speak unofficially, not committing his associates to his opinions, and avoiding as far as possible everything which might give rise to controversy.

He said that all three members of the commission were bimetallicists—a fact fully known to the President when he selected them. Whatever measure of success or failure the commission met with it had "been hampered by no lack of authority or sanction or administrative support. The commission had been of one mind throughout. It had been given full powers, and it had not been hampered in the exercise of them. Our ambassadors had co-operated with the commission under strict instructions from the home government. And the President of the United States extended to the mission his unwavering support in all efforts to bring about an international agreement.

"There has been no moment in which we have not known that back of our efforts was the earnest desire of the chief executive to carry out in its integrity the provisions of the platform of the Republican party, pledging that every effort to bring about an international bimetallic agreement."

He said the commission went first to France, because of the large silver circulation there and the French premier's belief in bimetallicism. An agreement was reached with that country, and with the representatives of that country the commission proceeded to London, where indications were very favorable. "The commission had no expectation that Great Britain would abandon the gold standard, but had reason to suppose it would open the mints of India to free coinage."

LARGE MILL STRIKE IS NOW ON.

Cotton Operatives Refuse to Accept a Cut in Wages.

A reduction in the wages of 125,000 operatives employed in nearly 150 cotton mills in New England, which the manufacturers consider a necessary and temporary remedy for the depression in the cotton goods industry of the North, went into effect Monday morning.

In six of the mill centers, namely, New Bedford, Biddeford, Saco, Fall River, Hingham and Lewiston, 16,745 mill hands struck. The twenty-two mills of the Merrimack valley, which gave employment to 8,780 hands, were shut down because the operatives have refused to accept the reduction, and the strike thus inaugurated promises to be one of the most protracted and stubbornly contested in the history of the textile industry. The operatives are fighting for the abolition of the firing system, in addition to the restoration of wages. There was no violence about the mill gates, and no large gatherings on the streets.

The 3,500 employees at the Laconia and Pepperell mills at Biddeford refused to go to work under the new schedule and it is thought the strike there will not be settled easily. About 1,000 of the workmen at the York mills in Saco went on strike and those mills will be closed. The Androscoggin mills at Lewiston and the King Philip plant in Fall River were handicapped by a strike of a number of the hands and the Queen City mills of Burlington, Vt., are closed on account of a strike which followed the posting of notices of a reduction. In Fitchburg 225 employees of the Nockegee mills struck, and in the King Philip mills at Fall River 1,100 quit. In Burlington 300 are out and in Lewiston 1,200 struck.

The mills in Fall River, with the exception of the Fall River Iron Works and Durfee & Seacomb plants, reduced wages Jan. 3 on the same day a cut down went into effect at the big Ameskeag corporation of Manchester, the Nannkeag mills at Salem, the China, Webster and Penbrook mills at Suncook, N. H., and a number of towns in Worcester County. The Fall River mills employ about 27,000, the Ameskeag 9,000, and the others which adopted the new scale the first of the year about 5,000 hands.

The reduction Monday affected the cotton mills of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, the mills of New Bedford, Lowell and a large number of smaller centers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In New Bedford alone \$22,000,000 capital is rendered idle by the strike.

ANOTHER HUSTLING HANNA.

This One Will Try to Induce Congress to Make Currency Reforms.

In the effort that is to be made this winter to bring about currency reform legislation in Congress, Hugh H. Hanna of Indianapolis will be a figure of prominence. It was he who organized the monetary convention held at Indianapolis immediately after the last presidential election, and which established the Monetary Commission.

This commission spent all summer studying financial systems and has made public its conclusions as to needed reforms in our currency. Mr. Hanna endorses these findings, and he will be the leader of a body of influential financiers and manufacturers who will spend the winter at Washington and try to convert Congress to their ideas. Mr. Hanna is a rich manufacturer in Indianapolis.

SUICIDE BARS INSURANCE.

Empire Justice Harlan, at Washington, Hands Down a Decision.

In the United States Supreme Court Monday Justice Harlan handed down an opinion in the case of A. Howard Ritter, executor of William M. Ritter, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, involving the question of whether the heirs of a man who commits suicide when in sound mind can recover on an insurance policy. The court held that they could not.

It appeared from the facts stated that Mr. Ritter, a resident of Philadelphia, committed suicide less than a year after increasing his insurance to the extent of \$200,000, making an aggregate insurance of \$200,000 upon his life. Of the \$200,000, which it refused to pay on the ground

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HELP FOR THE HOG.

Secretary Wilson Believes a Cholera Remedy Has Been Found.

Secretary Wilson is busy with the results of the experiments that have been going on under his direction in Iowa and Nebraska during the last few months in the treatment of hog cholera by inoculation, for he thinks the discoveries that have been developed are worth \$100,000,000 a year to the people of the United States.

The experiments were undertaken in Page County, Iowa, last spring, where several hundred hogs that were afflicted with a disease that has until now been considered fatal, were cured by the use of serum, and several hundred more that were perfectly healthy when protected by the serum were permitted to range freely about the place without showing any effects from the contagion.

Eighty-five per cent of the sick were cured and the healthy protected. Similar experiments have been going on in Nebraska all summer, but the detailed results have not been received. The serum is obtained in the same manner as the antitoxin that is used for diphtheria. A cow is infected with the virus of the germs day after day until no effect is apparent. Its veins are then tapped, a few drops of its blood injected under the skin of healthy hogs has the same effect as a preventive of cholera that vaccination has in smallpox. There was scarcely a failure in several hundred cases, although the animals were exposed to the disease in every possible manner. The same treatment was equally successful in curing the disease when taken in the early stages.

Curiously enough, the cultivation of the serum does not injure the horse or the cow, and the animal can be used over and over again every year until it becomes aged, provided it is given plenty of those forms of fodder that supply and strengthen the blood. A single horse or cow will produce 1,000 doses of serum a year, and if ordinary economy is practiced, this will reduce the cost of treatment to 10 or 15 cents per hog. Hundreds of thousands of hogs throughout the United States that are now killed for their hides may be used to save the hogs, and their value will be increased by the demand thus created for them. The method of cultivating the serum can be taught at all the agricultural experiment stations and on the large stock farms, and a little experience farmers may be able to furnish their own supply. The county agricultural societies can take up the matter, and by co-operation their members can reduce the cost and extend the usefulness of the treatment.

Secretary Wilson estimates the annual loss from hog cholera in the United States from \$300,000 to \$100,000,000. In the State of Iowa alone, where statistics of the mortality of the animals afflicted with this disease have been accurately kept, the annual loss is \$15,000,000. He believes that nearly all this can be prevented.

In 1892 there were 52,398,019 swine in the United States, valued at \$295,426,492. That was high-water mark. Since then their number and value have been materially decreased by the cholera, and the figures for 1897 were 40,000,270 hogs, valued at \$169,272,770. These hogs are worth an average of \$5.44 each. Iowa is the largest hog State in the country, the census of 1897 showing 3,737,070 animals, valued at \$21,182,330. Missouri comes next, then Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and other of the Southern States. There was a decrease of 5.7 per cent in the number and 10.9 in the value of hogs in the United States last year.

RESIGNATION OF DR. HALL.

Surprise Over the Wealthy Minister's Retirement Is General.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York is the richest Presbyterian congregation in America. It has 1,200 members and the church usually contains 2,000 auditors at the principal service Sunday morning. Its spiritualizing influence is felt all over the mighty metropolis. Just now public attention is drawn to it by the resignation of its pastor, Rev. Dr. John Hall, who has served it thirty years and whose powerful utterances and noble labors are known to the world. On a recent Sunday he announced his resignation.

and the congregation was deeply moved by the thought of severing the pastoral relations which had existed for so many years.

Dr. Hall is the fifth pastor of this church, which is ninety years old. He is an Irishman by birth, born in Armagh in 1829, and is of Scotch ancestry. He has filled three pastoral offices in Armagh, St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin and the Fifth Avenue church. His salary is \$15,000 and the other emoluments bring it up to \$30,000. The splendid temple in which Dr. Hall has exercised his talents so effectively is one of the finest on Fifth avenue. It is five blocks below Central Park on a corner, where its commanding proportions are set off to fine advantage, and is a favorite haunt of sightseers to the metropolis. Its grandeur can be outlined when it is known that more than \$1,000,000 was spent in its construction.

Two boys applied a match to a spray of oil issuing from a small aperture in the Standard Oil Company's pipe line from Stetterville and Mannington to Morgan. W

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYING, MICHIGAN.

FIGHT A BIG BATTLE.

ONSLAUGHT ON THE INSURGENT CAPITAL AT ESPERANZA.

After Three Days' Hard Fighting, the Spaniards are Repulsed—Seven Thousand Troops Engaged—Gen. Garcia Reported Killed—Report on Business.

Pierce Battle in Cuba.
News is spread in Havana of the most important battle fought in the Cuban war since Gen. Martinez Campos was routed in Pinar del Rio. The new government of the republic of Cuba moved from the mountains of Cabañas, in which it had its official residence for more than two years, to the town of Esperanza, seventeen leagues from the Spanish capital of Puerto Principe. From La Esperanza President Maso and his cabinet issued their orders to the army and the Cuban general, Lope Recio Loya, commander of the escort forces of President Maso, established his headquarters there, threatening the city of Puerto Principe. Two weeks ago Gen. Blanco ordered the Spanish commander of Puerto Principe, Gen. Jimenez Castellanos, to make an effort to dislodge the Cubans from La Esperanza and if possible to capture the Cuban Government. Castellanos received reinforcements to that end and he promised to do his best. No news was received from him until it was reported in Havana that after a battle which lasted two whole days he met defeat, losing the majority of his staff and over 150 soldiers. He retreated to Puerto Principe and the Cubans followed him. The Spanish battalions of Vergara and Valladolid started to re-engage him. Both battalions were repulsed. Gen. Blanco ordered their colonels to embark immediately with them on the steamer Motera for the East. The greatest apprehension is felt in the palace that Puerto Principe will fall into the hands of the insurgents at any moment. The fighting continued for three days. The rumor is current in Havana that Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader, was killed.

PREVIOUS RECORDS SURPASSED.

Bradstreet Sees Many Reasons for Encouragement in the Outlook.
Bradstreet's commercial report says: "A large measure of activity in business and industrial lines, with, in some instances, previous records surpassed and very general steadiness in prices of staples, is perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation this week. Quotations of cereals show the most aggressive strength, while those of some ranges of pig iron betrays rather more decided weakness than they did a week ago. Mild weather is frequently mentioned as an influence tending to check retail distribution of seasonable goods, chiefly because of the effect on country roads. Spring trade opens slowly, as usual at this time of the year, but confidence is still unimpaired. As already intimated, the immense current production of pig iron, amounting to fully 1,000,000 tons a month, has begun to exercise an influence upon the price of that staple, but decreases reported are still only fractional. The outlook in the steel mill trade is reported as a furthering one. Quite a shrinkage in export is indicated by reports this week. Total shipments of wheat, four included, from the United States and Canada amounted to only 3,920,000 bushels, against 5,220,000 bushels last week. Indian corn exports also show a heavy falling off, amounting to only 3,480,000 bushels this week, against 4,461,000 bushels last week."

Miners to Work Eight Hours.

Eight hours will constitute a day's work in all the bituminous coal fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia on or after Jan. 1, 1909. This important provision was made at the joint convention of coal miners and mine owners. The action affects the welfare of 400,000 organized coal miners, the reduced hours of labor giving opportunity for work to 8,000 more men, estimated on the reduced output of 1890 and 1897, and to a much greater number, with the anticipated output in 1908. The resolution, offering an advance in pay of ten cents a ton to miners in the competitive districts of the five States after June 10, 1908, failed to carry.

Pennsylvania Statehouse Falls.

With a deafening crash a portion of the east wing of the old state house at Philadelphia, Pa., fell. No harm was done to the historic building, as the arches which collapsed were not connected with it, a section of the wing next to the east wall of Independence hall having been torn out under the explosion. The building was carried out. The accident was due to the exposed state of the building.

Will Pay Tate's Life Policy.

Richard Tate, the ascending State Treasurer of Kentucky, who has not been heard of for many years, is legally dead. At least, the Commonwealth's Insurance Company admits Tate dead and will pay a policy. Tate is thought to be in Japan.

Sun Is in Total Eclipse.

The eclipse of the sun was witnessed at all the sections in Indiana under favorable conditions. Eclipsing the sun, the results were most valuable. The totality of Buxar lasted one and one-half minutes.

Killed in a Collision.

Two men were killed by the collision of two trains on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, eighty miles west of Charleston, S. C. Several persons were injured.

Dr. Talmage Marries Again.

Rev. Dr. Dr. Wm. Talmage was married in Pittsburgh to Miss Eleanor M. Collier, widow of the late Col. Collier. The ceremony was performed at Mrs. McCutcheon's residence by Rev. W. J. Robinson of the United Presbyterian Church.

Shipyard Strike at Cleveland.

Five hundred men are out in the Globe Iron Works Company shipyards at Cleveland, O. The trouble is directly attributable to a refusal on the part of the union employees to work with non-union men.

Chicago Men Given a Verdict.

A case of importance to grain men was settled in the Assize court at Ottawa, Ont. W. Dunn & Co. of Chicago brought action for \$10,000 damages against the Prescott Elevator Company against the improper care of grain belonging to Dunn. The jury returned a verdict for Dunn.

Large Order for Cars.

The Eastern Car and Manufacturing Company of Hamilton, N. Y., has booked an order for 500 low cars for the Southern Pacific. This concern has orders ahead for 2,000 cars, and work enough in sight to run double time throughout 1909.

DRY DOCK A SHAM.

Government Determined to Locate the Blame for Faulty Construction.
The scandal in the construction of the large timber dry dock at the navy yard, officially known as No. 3, continues to grow, and from present appearances there is no prospect of the matter being brought to a final and interesting close. When the engineers were brought before the court to answer the many questions which are now being prepared, as the work of making the repairs continues, the weakness and faulty construction of the big structure is met with everywhere, and it is doubtful if the dock can be made serviceable again. The blame for the weak and faulty construction will not alone rest with the engineers. Both the contracting firms—John Gillis, who started the dock, and T. and A. Walsh, who completed it—will be brought before the court. Civil Engineer Meeney, who represented the government, is on his way home from Nicaragua, having been ordered by the Navy Department to return. The other engineers who will be brought before the court are U. S. G. White, Franklin C. Prindle and Lieut. H. H. Fessenden. All are inspectors of the work and it is to determine where the responsibility is to be placed that they will be called before the court.

MAN SWEATS BLOOD.

Peculiar Disease Attacks George M. Smith of New Jersey.

George M. Smith of Phillipsburg, N. J., sweats blood and many of his neighbors regard him as the instrument of divine manifestations. The first symptom is a flushed appearance of the face similar to the congestion produced by a severe cold. At this stage of the malady he complains of itching, strength and soreness to the muscles all over his body. Next the bleeding begins. The first parts attacked are the mucous surfaces. The nose bleeds, the throat, the eyes, gums, tongue and throat. If the attack is allowed to progress the sweating extends all over the patient's body and blood oozes from the pores of his skin in spots varying in size from a pin point to a silver dollar. The patient is very nervous and has a purpura hemorrhagica and is not a disease, but a symptom of diseased conditions producing debility and various blood changes.

ROBBERY AT BEAVER DAM.

Five Men Blind an Entire Household and Steal \$300.

Five masked robbers broke into the house of Mrs. Anna Gratz, a widow, at Beaver Dam, O. The woman, her two daughters, three sons, aged from 10 to 18 years, and Adolph Pollett and John Pansel, farm hands, were bound hand and foot with ropes. Then the robbers asked where a safe containing a large sum of money was kept. All they secured was about \$30 in money, two gold watches and some other jewelry. While the victims were bound the thieves went into the kitchen, cooked breakfast, had breakfast and took a departure about 1 o'clock a. m., leaving their victims still bound. About an hour later one of them succeeded in getting free and gave the alarm.

Powers Would Keep Out.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "This Government has received assurances through diplomatic channels from the leading powers of Europe that no objection will be raised to large contingents of Cuban troops being sent to the island, as expressed diplomatically, very far from declarations of absolute neutrality, as between the United States and Spain, to the opinion that the time has come for the United States to step in and end the struggle upon some basis. The latter is notably the position of Great Britain. This Government understands that it is the decided conviction of Great Britain that further continuance of the struggle on the island is useless; that Spain is unable to suppress the insurrection, and that the United States should at this juncture assume an aggressive position to enforce peace upon some terms. Great Britain stands foremost among the powers in the desire for speedy action by the United States. Even Austria, the home country of the queen-regent of Spain, is said to have conveyed the information that its position will be that intervention by the United States will be none of its business. From the advice received it seems certain that in case of intervention by the United States Spain will not receive aid from a single European power. The belief is held by the world-wide that Spain cannot suppress the insurrection."

Raced from Honolulu.

Six sailing vessels which started from Honolulu sixteen days ago have all arrived in San Francisco within a few hours of each other. The trip across the Pacific became a race after the first day out, and the contest was made exciting by the fact that the vessels were racing in which other most of the way. On shipmasters say that the performance of the six vessels is without precedent, and may be reckoned as one of the things that occur once in a thousand years.

Will Defy Federal Courts.

Judge Wm. Starr is out with a sensational manifesto at Chelsea, I. T., in which he declares he will resist the Federal courts and their right to suspend the Cherokee courts until he is arrested. He further says that the Cherokee nation will not help out and defend him \$200,000 worth. Starr is a Cherokee and judge of the Circuit Court. He is the only tribal officer in the territory to make such a declaration, all the rest having submitted gracefully.

Colorado Miners Strike.

The Lafayette district, Colorado. It was decided that the miners would not go to work until the old schedule of wages was restored, namely, 45 cents per ton after machines in rooms and 50 cents per ton in pillars. The United Mines then, anticipating a strike, have closed down. The Gladstone mine has also closed down. About 300 men are already out.

Section of Floor Gave Way.

A section of floor at the Cudahy packing plant, Omaha, fell, carrying with it several workmen. J. Norak was killed; Chris Montgomery sustained a broken jaw and other bad bruises, and Mike O'Day received a bad scalp wound. The wall supporting the floor had been weakened by repairs in progress.

Tragedy at Buffalo, N. Y.

Murray S. Bundy shot and killed Mattie Van Sickle at Buffalo, N. Y., and then shot himself under the left ear. He will die. Bundy is a milkman, who bought a city route and moved in from the town of Anglin. He had a family.

Pure Food Congress.

A pure food and drug congress, in which all bodies interested are invited to send delegates, will be held March 20 in Washington to open Congress to pass a pure food and anti-adulteration bill.

Theologians Played Poker.

As a result of an investigation at the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, Pa., three students have been expelled and seven others suspended for unministerial conduct.

Want New Mexico's Wealth.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has been largely interested in the gold fields of Santa Fe County, New Mexico,

and he proposes to construct a plant, fashioned after the style of his remarkable mechanical device for extracting iron from the gravel beds of New Jersey, which shall just as readily save the gold in New Mexico. This is the announcement that comes by private letter from New York. The wizard has been engaged at his laboratory to take the new gold-making experiments with the low-grade gold ore which is found in unlimited quantity in Santa Fe County, and he has been so far successful that he has become one of a strong syndicate of New York and London capitalists who have leased the Ortiz mine grant for a period of two years, with the expectation of purchasing it at an agreed price of \$1,000,000. The tract of land conveyed thereby to Edison and his associates consists of 34,000 acres, every acre of which is rich in either placer or lode gold. Indeed, it is all historic ground, for it covers the oldest gold-mining region on American soil, and in its midst, near the town of Dolores, St. Louis capital is to-day successfully operating the oldest gold mine in America, the famous Ortiz mine. In that vicinity, and for miles around in any direction, placer gold may be washed from the dust shoveled from the pulping ways, for the gravel is filled with gold yielding from \$1.50 to \$2.05 in gold per cubic yard to an average depth of 60 feet, and the symmetrical slopes of the surrounding mountains expose great porphyry dikes hundreds of feet in width, which carry gold values of from \$3 to \$5 per ton.

CLEAR UP A MYSTERY.

Two Men Confess to Aiding in a Murder in 1896.

Sheriff William Grainger of Pueblo, Colo., has received a confession from a man who was a partner in a murder in 1896. The man, James Turner, held at Osawatimie, Kan., under charge of complicity in a murder in Pueblo in March, 1896. "This murder has remained a mystery until a short time ago," said Mr. Grainger. "By chance we found two men who confessed to having aided in the shooting of James Turner in Pueblo in March, 1896. The body was found in the street half a block from the murdered man's home. He was sandbagged and robbed. Most persistent efforts to apprehend the guilty parties failed until we captured the two men who confessed."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

\$600,000 Worth of Property at East Grand Forks, Minn., Burned.

A large portion of the business district of East Grand Forks, Minn., was wiped out by fire, entailing a loss of over \$600,000. The blaze was discovered in G. W. Hines' saloon, and before the fire department could do effective work the flames had crept under the approach of the Devereux avenue bridge, attacked Russell & Duff's saloon, Rogers' saloon, the Great Northern grain elevator, Dill Sullivan's, William Dohmer's and Kelley's saloons, and all these buildings were destroyed. A sudden change in the wind saved the entire business district from ruin. This is the second time within a year that this district has been cleaned out by fire.

Japanese Cruiser Launched.

The Japanese cruiser Kasagi was successfully launched at Philadelphia. The Kasagi is the most important ship ever built in the United States for a foreign country, and is the first foreign warship launched in America since the Russian warship Zobia in 1878. Ever since Japan had a navy the custom of liberating doves has been in vogue and the release of the two young doves was to symbolize the happy fruition of a great endeavor accomplished through the intercession of white-winged peace.

Outlaws Rounded Up.

It is reported that Black Jack's gang of outlaws was surrounded in the mountains near the boundary line between Arizona and Mexico by several posses, including the posse sent out by the Mexican Government, and a fight occurred in which one of the robbers was killed and four captured. Two attempts to escape after being caught and were shot in flight. The other two are in the hands of the Mexican officers, and it is claimed that they met death in a like manner.

Fire at Randsburg, Cal.

Fire broke out in a vacant building in Randsburg, Cal., and spread so rapidly that more than thirty structures were consumed within one hour. Everything was swept clean on both sides of Rand street. This included the postoffice and some of the largest stores in the camp.

College Debt to Be Paid.

The University of Hamline, the Methodist Episcopal college of Minnesota, has been informed by J. J. Hill of the Great Northern that he will give \$20,000 for the purpose of raising the debt, provided other friends of the institution raise the remaining \$15,000.

Villagers Goad to Prison.

The jury in the Villers murder trial at Jamestown, N. D., returned a verdict finding the defendant a murderer and fixing the penalty at life imprisonment.

Fire Loss During 1897.

The amount of property which went up in smoke and flame last year was \$100,824,500, the lowest record since 1883.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 1½ to 1¾; corn, No. 2, 55¢ to 56¢; oats, No. 2, 21¢ to 22¢; rye, No. 2, 44¢ to 45¢; butter, choice creamery, 15¢ to 16¢; eggs, fresh, 18¢ to 20¢; potatoes, common to choice, 10¢ to 12¢ per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91¢ to 92¢; corn, No. 2 white, 27¢ to 28¢; oats, No. 2 white, 24¢ to 26¢.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 91¢ to 92¢; corn, No. 2 white, 25¢ to 26¢; oats, No. 2 white, 22¢ to 24¢; rye, No. 2, 43¢ to 45¢.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93¢ to 95¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26¢ to 28¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24¢ to 26¢; rye, No. 2, 45¢ to 47¢.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92¢ to 93¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23¢ to 24¢; oats, No. 2 white, 25¢ to 26¢; rye, 47¢ to 49¢.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 91¢ to 92¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27¢ to 28¢; oats, No. 2 white, 22¢ to 24¢; rye, No. 2, 46¢ to 47¢; clover seed, \$3.15 to \$3.20.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 87¢ to 89¢; corn, No. 3, 26¢ to 28¢; oats, No. 2 white, 21¢ to 22¢; rye, No. 2, 45¢ to 47¢; barley, No. 2, 40¢ to 43¢; pork, mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 93¢ to 95¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21¢ to 23¢; oats, No. 2 white, 22¢ to 24¢.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 34¢ to 36¢; oats, No. 2 white, 28¢ to 30¢; butter, creamery, 16¢ to 21¢; eggs, Western, 23¢ to 25¢.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Bequest that Came in the Nick of Time—Big Fire at Grand Rapids—Pontiac Suicide—Three Miners Injured by Fall of Slate Roof.

Bequest Is a God-Send.
William Farnsworth, who lives near Prescott, has fallen heir to \$10,000 by the death of Thomas Hyland, an attorney of New York City. Mr. Hyland died on Dec. 18 last, and the executors of the estate have just learned the whereabouts of Mr. Farnsworth. The estate is valued at \$200,000. The bequest will be in the nature of a godsend to Mr. Farnsworth and his family. Mr. Farnsworth was severely injured some time ago, almost completely losing the use of one leg. He has been unable to work, and the family has been in the direst distress at times.

Spencer Found Guilty.
Bert Spencer of Inlay City has been convicted on a charge of highway robbery of James Bowman of Inlay City. Bowman was assaulted by three men. He recognized one, Frank Woody, who was convicted. Spencer endeavored to prove an alibi for Woody and his efforts led the officers to believe that he had a hand in the assault and robbery.

Two Firms Burned Out.

The four-story brick building at Grand Rapids owned by William Reld of Detroit burned. The two lower floors were occupied by Reld's stock of glass and points. The loss on the building is \$15,000; on the stock, \$25,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The two upper floors were occupied by the Ideal Clothing Company, whose loss is \$15,000 insured.

His Aim Was Sure.

W. L. Ogden committed suicide at Pontiac by shooting himself through the heart. Ogden had been the night watchman at the Eastern asylum for the insane for a number of years. Recently he was laid off pending an investigation into some charges against him. It is thought that this made him despondent.

Three Miners Injured.

An accident happened in the Bay colliery at Bay City by which three miners were badly hurt. Five men were working in one of the entries, when a large piece of the slate roof fell. Three of the men were killed and two were badly injured. Another miner was dislocated and the third had his head cut.

Insurance Company's Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Lansing officers were elected as follows: President, Charles W. Hammond; secretary, Charles E. Garner; treasurer, J. Edward Roe. Directors—H. R. Pettengill, W. S. Holmes and George W. Watrous. All reside in Lansing.

Funeral in Place of Wedding.

Alfred H. Miller, 27 years of age, died at his boarding place in West Bay City of heart disease. His taking off was without warning. He came from Ruby seven years ago and engaged in the milk business. He had all arrangements ready for his marriage to a west side young lady.

Freight Trains Collided.

An extra freight train into a regular freight train on the E. & P. M. at Upper Paris. An engine and fifteen cars were badly wrecked. The train crew escaped by jumping. It is believed two tramps were killed in the wreck. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

May Purchase the Elkhart Road.

The Big Four officials made a trip over the Elkhart and Western Railroad with a view of purchasing it in order to reach South Bend. The road is owned by H. E. Bucklin. An official stated at Benton Harbor that the deal would be consummated.

State News in Brief.

Diphtheria has broken out at Calumet again.

A test salt well will be sunk at Plymouth.

The Michigan Millers' Association decided to donate a carload of flour to the insurgents in Cuba.

The pretty summer home of Katie Putnam, the actress, at Benton Harbor, will be sold to satisfy a mortgage.

At a meeting of 90 per cent of St. Paul's parish at Lansing, the resignation of Rev. W. H. Osborn was rejected.

The Grand Trunk will enlarge its elevator at Port Huron at an expense of \$80,000. Its capacity will be increased to 1,000,000.

Kalamazoo Supervisors have raised the salary of police chief to \$1,000.

\$100 per year, as a result of the W. C. T. U. protest.

Judge Albert G. Boynton, for twenty-five years political editor of the Detroit Free Press, died at the Alma sanatorium. He was 60 years old.

The Board of Supervisors of Montcalm County has voted County Treasurer Lucas Mill \$300 above his present salary as a suitable reward for extra work performed.

An old bachelor friend of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Britton, who live near Metamora, has struck it rich in the Klondike and has sent the old couple \$1200 to enable them to reach Dawson City.

An east-bound and an extra freight train on the D. & G. H. M. collided near Fowler. Engineer J. Stewart and brakeman Hoffman were injured in jumping. An engine and several cars were badly wrecked.

George W. Howell of Muskegon has been found guilty at Chicago on a charge of forging the signature of Dr. B. D. King to a bond given to Merriam, Collins & Co. of Chicago. The case will be appealed.

Holt Schober & Co. of Philadelphia have the contract to build the Jacobson & Johnson electric railroad from Toledo to Monroe and from Monroe to the lake. Work is to begin at once.

William H. Freedland, aged 98, of Wales has returned from his annual hunting trip in the upper peninsula woods. He is hale and hearty and proposes to hunt every season as long as life lasts.

The Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company has leased for ten years the Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Southwestern, running from Grand Rapids to Stratford, thirty-eight miles east.

It has been discovered that no State or county taxes have been spread on the rolls in Au Sable township.

Edward Hopkins, two women and a couple of wax dolls, posing as sick babies, were escorted to police headquarters at Owosso. They were ordered to leave town. They had collected about \$20 to buy medicine for the babies.

Gladwin County Supervisors have authorized the county treasurer to accept 10 per cent of all county taxes in full payment of the county tax against liability for delinquency for three years prior to 1905. The township will follow suit with a rate to township taxes. Gladwin's delinquent tax \$25 amounts to more than \$100,000.

WAGES IN MICHIGAN.

Report of Commissioner Cox on the Average Throughout the State.

During the fall months of 1897, Labor Commissioner Cox caused a special canvass to be made among thousands of laboring men to ascertain the average wages that were being paid throughout the State in view of the depression among manufacturers which has existed; the results of the canvass are said to be very satisfactory. The results of the canvass are given as follows:

Day laborers—Employee canvassed, 1,794; average wages, \$1.25; average employment per year, eight months.

Molders—Average wages, \$1.25 per day; average employment, eight months; number canvassed, 1,035.

Cabinet makers—Number canvassed, 740; average wages, \$1.40; average employment, nine months.

Machine hands—Number canvassed, 584; wages, \$1.35; employment, nine months.

Painters—Number canvassed, 515; wages, \$1.06; employment, nine months.

Helpers—Wages, 59 cents; seven months' employment.

Carpenters—Canvassed, 443; wages, \$1.72.

Machinists—Canvassed, 442; wages, \$2.02.

Apprentices—Canvassed, 320; wages, 77 cents.

Compositors—Canvassed, 289; wages, \$2.28; employment, ten months per year.

Finishers—Canvassed, 241; wages, \$1.37; employment, nine months.

Bookkeepers and clerks—Canvassed, 240; wages, \$1.55; employment, eleven months.

Shoemakers—Canvassed, 214; wages, \$1.03; employment, eleven months.

Shoemakers—Canvassed, 207; wages, \$1.81; employment, seven months.

Painters—Canvassed, 179; wages, \$1.62; employment, nine months.

Wood turners and carvers—Canvassed, 173; wages, \$1.00; employment, eight months.

Mill hands—Canvassed, 171; wages, \$1.35; employment, ten months.

Blacksmiths—Canvassed, 162; wages, \$1.88; employment, ten months.

Stationary engineers—Canvassed, 160; wages, \$1.97; employment, eleven months.

Stove makers—Canvassed, 152; wages, \$2.22; employment, eight months.

Tool workers—Wages, \$1.42; employment, eight months.

Polishers—Canvassed, 122; wages, \$1.84; employment, eight months.

Barbers—Canvassed, 121; wages, \$1.57; employment, eleven months.

Shop foremen—Canvassed, 112; wages, \$2.04; employment, eleven months.

Pattern makers—Canvassed, 85; wages, \$2.22; employment, ten months.

Book binders—Canvassed, 70; wages, \$1.65; employment, eleven months.

Metal workers—Canvassed, 74; wages, \$1.93; employment, nine months.

Machine typewriters—Canvassed, 70; wages, \$3.70; employment, eleven months.

Boller makers—Canvassed, 69; wages, \$2.13; employment, nine months.

Masons—Canvassed, 66; wages, \$2.71; employment, six months.

Bicycle makers—Canvassed, 61; wages, \$1.65; employment, six months.

Coopers—Canvassed, 56; wages, \$1.86; employment, eight months.

Furniture makers—Canvassed, 53; wages, \$1.08; employment, ten months.

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1898.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The exports of the United States last year were 50 per cent larger than those of France. France is a thrifty country, but no match for Uncle Sam's domain.

Hoke Smith announces in his Atlanta Journal: "It is a reign of Lilliputs in Washington." Hoke has long had the idea that Washington lost its leading statesman, with brains, when he left Washington.

Pingree has been trying to run the Republican party in Michigan. The Republicans of Michigan are about to serve notice on Pingree that they propose to run the party themselves. —Inter Ocean.

Rhode Island has made a complete list of all the names drawing pensions for veteran service and reports "every man on the list honorably entitled to be there." Will that stop the copperhead howl in Rhode Island? Oh, no! —Inter Ocean.

The rank and file of the Republican party in this State have a right to demand of the next Republican state convention, that they be given the privilege, if they so desire, of voting for a Republican for Governor. —Holland News.

The loss in wages per annum from the strike of the cotton mills in New England is \$3,750,000. As it is spreading, the amount looms up, and represents a large diminution of the comforts of life. Strikes come high, but it seems that we must have them. —Inter Ocean.

Colorado is in a condition of well founded jubilation over the fact that she is at length the first gold-producing state in the country. Last year she produced \$21,147,046 to California's \$19,000,000. Her production of other metals was also quite large. Silver, \$12,142,421; lead, \$2,952,313; copper, \$1,131,725.

The Maryland legislature on Tuesday elected Judge McCamas, Republican, to succeed Gorman as U. S. Senator, by a majority of 15. The Republicans of Maryland have made a good selection, as he is a staunch Republican, without any of the weaknesses that afflict several of the Senators from the Western states.

How would it do for the city and state to publish the names of all the unfortunates in the poor-houses and infirmaries and soldier's homes? It may be there are people there who ought to be kicked out. Here is a big field for yellow newspapers now railing at malfeasance, and vilifying veteran soldiers. —Inter Ocean.

The disappearance of the deficit will be a hard blow to the foolish papers, Popocratic and gold Democratic principally the former, which have been howling that the Dingley law is as bad as the Wilson act as a revenue producer, and which have been predicting that a bond sale would soon have to be resorted to. —Globe Democrat.

One of the principal speakers at the state convention of the Silver Republicans in Kansas expressed the conviction that no party ought to exist for more than twenty years, and added the hope that the Silverites would not be led to forsake the cause by the present wave of prosperity. A party that is afraid of the prosperity of the people is not likely to live twenty years, and ought not to live twenty minutes. —Globe Dem.

When the people get through with the Republican traitors in Ohio the crowd will all wish they had died when they were innocent boys. There has seldom been a case in the history of politics where betrayal has been so bare-faced and bold. That such lack of all honor should come from the President's own state, and at the outset of his administration, disgusts and humiliates Republicans everywhere. —Inter Ocean.

Gov. Pingree is in Chicago. He told a reporter that he would not be a candidate for governor next fall unless the people wanted him. Here's what one of the people say on that subject: G. F. Noble, of Mio, sheriff of Oscoda county, and chairman of the Republican county committee: "We have not any use for Pingree in Oscoda county. I've attended every state convention for sixteen years, but if Pingree is to be re-nominated by acclamation, as some of these fellows say he will be, I won't go near the convention, and our county will not send a delegation." —Det. Journal.

Auditor General Dix has made a record during the past year which entitles him to the praise of every citizen of this commonwealth. In 12 months he has placed a surplus in a depleted treasury, and saved the taxpayers thousands of dollars in interests. The office of Auditor General was never occupied by a more competent man than Roscoe D. Dix. Mr. Dix has earned an unanimous re-nomination, and he will doubtless receive it at the next state convention. —Day City Tribune.

It is confidently predicted in London that the price of silver will decline still further within a short time. Silver is worth about 67 cents per ounce, making the silver in a dollar worth less than 44 cents. Fluctuations in the price of silver have comparatively little effect in this country, or in any country doing business on a gold basis, but are a serious matter to silver countries like Mexico and China. The last drop in silver almost brought about a panic in Mexico. It has been suggested that Mr. Bryan stay down in Mexico until the next slump. He will then have an opportunity to make some interesting and profitable observations.

The people of the country have good cause for congratulation as they enter upon the new year. For the entire year past the country has been free from disturbance or alarm, confidence has been restored, heavy foreign indebtedness has been paid, the monetary question is no longer a matter of uncertainty, the great industries have been reaching out all over the world with unprecedented success, carrying our manufactures to all sections of the globe, and our home market has recovered some of its wonted capacity. According to the official reports more than half a million men who were idle last year, have been employed, and general advances in wages have affected thousands of others, thus bringing content and happiness to many homes and families all over the land.

During the last year of the operation of the McKinley tariff our imports of shoddy were, practically, nothing. 149,000 pounds were all that came in during the 12 months. But in the first year of the Wilson-Gorman-Wells tariff our imports of shoddy rose to 14,000,000 pounds, next year to 18,000,000, and for the year ending June 4th, 1897—the last of that miserable tariff—to 48,000,000 pounds. And while the rotten rags of Europe, disguised in the semblance of good cloth, were being dumped by ship loads on our shores, and sold as "all wool clothing," thousands of bales of pure wool were rotting along the railway routes of Montana, Texas and Wyoming, unmarketable at cost of freight from West to East. Moreover, 75 per cent of the woolen workers of this country were idle, because the products of pure wool could not compete with the cheap shoddies imported from England. The English pot boiled merrily, and the shoddy that David had likened unto death, was cooked in it, for American consumption. —Inter Ocean.

Our Washington Correspondent says: "Senator Hanna isn't worrying even a little bit over the alleged intention of those who failed in their efforts to prevent his election to the Senate by the Ohio Legislature to investigate the matter. On the contrary, he is willing to render all the assistance in his power in an investigation that may be made, and to appear before the legislative committee whenever he is wanted. Mr. Hanna's Ohio enemies failed in their efforts to make Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic National Committee, their agent on the floor of the senate to the extent of offering and pressing a resolution against Mr. Hanna's right to his seat. When Senator Jones asked for evidence to support such a resolution and none was produced, he declined to have anything to do with it. The resolution offered by Senator Teller, declaring U. S. bonds to be payable in silver dollars, at the option of the government, has been favorably reported to the Senate and will in due time be adopted by the votes of the silver Senators, but it will play no more important part in the financial policy of the government than did its exact duplicate, which was about 20 years ago adopted by both House and Senate. This time it will not even get favorably reported to the House. In fact the only object sought by forcing this resolution to the front at this time is the compelling of Senators Murphy of New York, and Smith, of New Jersey, both of whom are willing to be re-elected, to come out for or against silver, and the embarrassing of those republican candidates for Congress from districts in which the Republicans are more or less favorable to silver. In other words, it is a political trick intended to help the silver democrats."

The gentlemen who lament over the suppositions submission of New York to Boss Platt, and of Pennsylvania to Boss Quay, are singularly silent upon the woes of Michigan under the dominion of Boss Pingree. Place jobbing, contract letting, promise making, and whip cracking in the most orthodox manner of bosses are the undisguised methods of Pingree's rule. Yet, as we have remarked, the gentlemen who weep over Platt, and howl against Quay, are, to quote the late Mr. William Wordsworth, "all silent and all damned" in the presence of Boss Pingree. —Inter Ocean.

Center Plains Correspondence.

EDITOR AVALLANCHE:—

Dear Sir.—It has been some time since I have written to your valuable paper, so I proceed to inform your readers, that Center Plains people are still alive and up and doing, and also that we live at home and enjoy our profits from our summer's toil. The farmers of Crawford County can soon begin to see where they stand. In less than a year there have settled in this vicinity about 40 families from the state of Ohio. They came with but little, but most of them brought good teams and farming tools. They appear to be men that know what hard work is. Some of them got here early enough to raise a little for this winter, and they are well pleased with what they have done so far. Those that came this winter are busy building. Some are putting up frame and some log buildings. They all seem to think that the farmers of Northern Michigan ought not to complain, and say if you can't live here, where you have all you can raise, don't think of going on rented land, where you only get half. I claim we can raise just as much as they do down in Ohio. In the first place what do they raise? Its corn, nothing but corn. We can raise everything a family wants to eat, but a few groceries, and as for vegetables we can beat the world. The new comers say they can't eat enough of them, and want to know if this appetite always lasts. That is hard question to answer. I have heard some say that have been here for over twenty years that they are still just as hungry. It is to be hoped that they will continue to eat, so as to avoid funerals, for they are expensive and all in a bunch, while eating comes three times a day. Quite a number of our people are drawing logs to the saw mill in Beaver Creek township.

Township treasurer H. T. Shafer, reports taxes coming in slowly. Wm. Smith is cutting wood and clearing land on his homestead, on section 27. He built a good log house which he feels proud of.

Frank Barber says it keeps him busy to do the chores, and keep the fire going.

A. J. Stilwell is drawing logs to the saw mill. He intends to build a house.

Frank Shafer and Casper Streiffmanner are working in camp for Oscar Rodden, in Roscommon county. He is cutting the pine on his homestead.

There is a homesteader building on section 28, another on section 20, one house just completed on section 32, and another one will soon show up on section 33. It is rather up hill work to build in the winter, but us old settlers are glad to see them come, and we are willing to give them a lift.

There is one thing I am sorry to say, that we have got some men in our township who never think of anyone but themselves, and these same ones, before they got a start, were awful thankful for a lift. We have got four or five that are always ready and willing, and one especially, and that is John Love. He will drop everything to help a neighbor, and he seems to know how to take right hold of everything. John has lots of friends wherever he goes.

We expect some more settlers about the first of next month. One man bought 160 acres on section 33, another one talks of buying on section 22, and another one moves on section 29 the first of March. Let them come, we await them. —ANON.

The Ohio State Legislature settled two important questions. In joint assembly it elected Marcus A. Hanna Senator for the term which ends March 4th, 1899, and for the full term of six years, which ends March 4th, 1905. In view of the closeness of the parties in the Senate and the vital importance of the control of that body by the Republicans the country is to be congratulated on this result. It continues in the Senate a strong, stalwart Republican, a man who is a politician in the best sense of the term, and at the same time one of the best equipped business men in the country; a man who has knowledge of affairs, is well informed as to the needs of the country, believes thoroughly in the policy, domestic and foreign, of the Republican party, and is resolute in standing by what he conceives to be the right. —Inter Ocean.

The gentlemen who lament over the suppositions submission of New York to Boss Platt, and of Pennsylvania to Boss Quay, are singularly silent upon the woes of Michigan under the dominion of Boss Pingree. Place jobbing, contract letting, promise making, and whip cracking in the most orthodox manner of bosses are the undisguised methods of Pingree's rule. Yet, as we have remarked, the gentlemen who weep over Platt, and howl against Quay, are, to quote the late Mr. William Wordsworth, "all silent and all damned" in the presence of Boss Pingree. —Inter Ocean.

Great Inventory Sale.

Before taking stock we offer the following reductions in our entire line:

Dry Goods.	Clothing.
36 in. unbleached cotton, former price 8 and 8c, 4c	Men's Clay Worsted Suits, (worth \$10.00), \$ 5.68
Very heavy Cotton, for. price 8 to 10c, 6c	Men's Black Cheviot Suits, (worth \$9.00), 4.25
Heavy bleached Cotton, regular price 8c, for 4c	Men's Corduroy Pants, sold everywhere for \$2.00, 1.20
Best Bleached Cotton, 6c	Men's plaid all wool Pants, former price \$1.50, 98c
White Outing Flannel, worth 5c, only 3c	Men's fine \$2.50 Pants, very heavy, reduced to 1.49
36 in. Percales, worth 12 1/2c, 8c	Men's Camel hair Shirts and Drawers, per suit, 90c
Best Indigo Blue Prints, 4 1/2c	Better quality camel hair suits
Best Light Prints made, 3 1/2c	Boys' Knee Pants, upw. from 1.25
Plaid Dress Goods, yard wide, worth 12 1/2c, 5c	Boys all wool Knee P'ts. Suits 87c
Apron Gingham, reduced from 5c to 3c	Men's Overalls, 35c
Apron Gingham, reduced from 8c to 5c	Shoes! Shoes!
Dress Gingham, per yard, 3 to 8c	Ladies' oil grain Shoes, former price \$1.50, for 85c
Heavy Bed Ticking, per yard, 5c	Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, 90c, and 1.25, they all go for 79c
Heavy Quilts, full size, (sold everywhere for 70c) 48c	Ladies' Shoes, former price \$1.75, only 1.15
Best Quilt made, only 75c	Ladies' \$4.00 and \$3.00 Shoes also reduced in price.
Gray or white Blankets, pair, 43c	Children's \$1.25 and \$1.50 oil grained shoes reduced to 85c
Ladies' Outing Flannel Wrappers, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, 98c	Men's Fine Dress Shoes, Cong. or lace, former price \$1.75, 1.15
Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods.	Men's Fine Dress Shoes, former price \$2.00, only 1.29
Children's all wool Hose, 10c	Men's Fine Calf Shoes, former price \$3.00, for 2.00
Ladies' best Cashmere Hose, 20c, two pair for 35c	Men's Fine Kangaroo Shoes, former price \$4.00, 2.90
Ladies' Corsets, upw. from 23c	Window Shades, 8c
Ladies' Ribbed Vests and Drawers, per piece 21c	Ladies' Lace Edge Hdk's. 5c
Ladies' all wool Vests and Pants, per suit 75c	Boys Mitts 10c
Child's fleece lined combination suits, 50c	Mittens 25c

A special invitation is extended to all to call and examine our 5 and 10 counters and Tinware. It will save you \$6.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SALE.

R. JOSEPH, Grayling, Mich.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party with ability and earnestness.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR—\$1.00 THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST FOR THE CHILD

Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail \$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail \$6.00 per year

A new outlet for the surplus product of our coal mines has been discovered. It is stated that American coal can be delivered in Brazil at a price to easily compete with English coal. There is no reason why this should not be true, in view of the ease of production in Alabama and other Southern coal fields, and the demand in Brazil for supplying steam vessels and smelting is large.

The official figures show the exports of this country for November as over \$82,000,000, or an increase of more than \$5,000,000 over October. This is an unpleasant fact for the Democratic editors who have been gloating over the fact that the exportations for October, 1897, were a few hundred thousand dollars less than those of October, 1896, and were attributing the decrease to the Dingley law. When it is seen however, that the November exports for 1896 were over \$6,000,000 less than this year, November 1895 \$22,000,000 less and those of November 1894 \$24,000,000, the absolute absurdity of the Democratic position is evident.

Dana's SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind That Cures," will give you pure blood; make your stomach digest readily; your liver and kidneys active; your nerves strong. That's only assertion, but we back it up with this—YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT DOES NOT. This is an offer honest like the medicine. EVERY bottle of DANA'S is guaranteed to benefit or you get your money back. All Druggists Keep It.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, S.S.

County of Crawford.

ERNEST N. SALLING, KENNETH HANSON, NELS MICHELSON, co-partners, and GEORGE L. ALEXANDER and MARY L. MCKNIGHT, Complainants, vs. JOHN STALEY and CHANCERY C. TRENCHE, Defendants.

84th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN CHANCERY.]

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at Grayling, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1898.

In this cause it appearing from the affidavit of O. Palmer, one of the complainants, that Chancery C. Trench, one of the above named defendants, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of Florida, and that the residence of John Staley, the other defendant named, is unknown, that he is absent from or concealed within said state.

On motion of complainants solicitors it is ordered that the appearance of the said John Staley and Chancery C. Trench be entered here within five months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof served on the complainants so that within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendants, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainants cause a notice of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that they cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants, at least twenty days before the time above described for their appearance.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge, 34th Judicial Circuit.

GEORGE L. ALEXANDER, JAMES M. WRIGHT, O. PALMER, Solicitors for Complainants. Jan 27-7w

The place to "purge the pension-rolls" is in the Pension Bureau, and not in the columns of the newspapers. It is the Commissioners sworn duty to hunt up any frauds, and bring them to justice. He has the most unlimited means placed at his disposal for this very purpose. Every man and woman on the pension-roll is directly at his mercy. He can "purge the pension-rolls" to the last name on it, if he has good reasons for doing so, and the country will applaud him. But wholesale slandering of the brave men who served the country faithfully is not the way to correct wrongs, if any there be, in the allowances already made.—Nat. Tribune.

BUY

YOUR DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND HAY, OATS & FEED,

AT OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, - Michigan.

NEW MAGAZINES.

Our NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES and STORY PAPERS, for January, are now here. Call and see them. J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

Great Inventory Sale!

Every article greatly reduced during this month. Don't miss it! There is Dollars in your Pocket by buying of us.

R. MEYERS.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH.

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The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper published in Michigan.

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SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

The Semi-Weekly Journal and Crawford County Avalanche, only \$1.55 per year, in advance.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Dell Smith, of Manistee switch, was in town, Monday.

TO RENT—Four room cottage in good condition. Enquire at this office.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

Miss Eva Stark enjoyed a visit last week from her friend, Miss Gertrude Varguson, of Otter Lake.

Dolls and Toys of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

J. Allen, Receiver of the Land Office, enjoyed (?) last Friday in bed, the result of a bad cold.

Pure Maple Syrup for your Pancakes, at Claggett's.

Justice McElroy issued a warrant for the arrest of Robert Dyer, for assault and battery, yesterday.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

W. O. Braden went down to Durand, last week, for a visit with Fred Northway.

Claggett's Golden Sunrise Tea can't be beat. Only 25 cents. Try it.

J. F. Wilcox is now Janitor of the Opera House. Mr. Trumley had so much other work, he resigned.

Fifteen bars of Lion Soap for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

A lady assisted at a surgical operation a few days since, and exhibited as much nerve as either surgeon.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

E. Wyckoff, of Traverse City, is in the village, visiting his daughter, Mrs. S. C. Briggs.—Ros. News.

S. S. Claggett offers \$5,000 reward for any impurities found in his Buckwheat Flour. Try it.

Last Saturday night's express with two engines was about twelve hours making the run here from Bay City.

JA-VO Blend is the name of Claggett's 25 cent Coffee. Best on earth for the money.

Mrs. Geo. Langevin was called to Bay City, last week, by the serious illness of her brother.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Allen Failing, of Beaver Creek, got a bad wound of the foot from a rolling log last week, but is doing finely under the care of Dr. Insley.

Our stock of perfumes is made up of the choicest Foreign and American odors on the market.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

W. A. Masters and W. B. Covert took advantage of the big storm, last Thursday, and drove to Oscoda county, returning Friday.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

R. Hanson is having a furnace put under the Staley residence, and making other improvements for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Bauman.

No, we do not know everything, but there is lots that we do know that we do not publish.—Roscom, News.

We noticed the genial countenance of J. K. Wright, of Grayling, on our streets, during the week.—Ros. News.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on next Thursday evening, the 3d, at the usual hour.

The Railroad Boys of the Mackinaw Division will give a Washington's Birthday Ball at the Opera House, on the evening of February 22d.

Mr. Christanson was five hours on the road bringing in the mail eight miles, Tuesday, and his team nearly played out.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

Claggett's new line of Canned Goods consists of Evergreen, Ruby, Lily of the Valley Sugar Corn, Ruby Succotash, Bureka and Favorite Peas, Tip Top, Roast Beef and Ruby Tomatoes. Try 'em.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold prayer meeting next Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present, and show their interest in the work. Topic: For Christ and the Church: What shall we do? Exod. 35:20-29; Luke 14:33. Meeting conducted by Miss Northrup. All are welcome.

A. J. Love opened the ice on School Section Lake, last week, and is filling his houses with as clear an article as he can wish. His new ice plow is a "Jim dandy."

Geo. Comer has been under the weather for the past week with a severe cold, and M. Simpson, from the store, was the chief disposer of sausage and beef steaks.

Fred Narrin, W. M. of Grayling Lodge, is representing that body in the Grand Lodge, at Grand Rapids, this week.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 31st, at the usual hour.

Rev. Seth Reed preached the sermon at the M. E. Church, last Friday evening. Services have been held in the church regularly since January 1st.

Senator Prescott, of Tawas, is looming up as a congressional candidate for this district. The genial senator would grace the office to the satisfaction of a large constituency.—Ros. News.

Everybody is growing interested in the proposed masquerade party at the Opera House, Feb. 22d, given by the M. C. R. B. employees. It promises a night of pleasure.

The personal property of the Grayling Exchange Bank, including safes, will be offered for sale at public auction, Wednesday, Feb'y. 2d, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the bank.

A letter from Wm. Edwards, who removed from Jack Pine to the state of Colorado, states that he has been sick ever since he went there, and that he will return to his old home the last of this month.—Ros. News.

John Failing, of Beaver Creek, has sold 140,000 feet of hemlock bill-stuff to one party, and has it nearly ready for shipment at the Manistee switch. He is getting a fine stock of logs in the mill yard, from the settlers in the vicinity of the mill.

The storm of Tuesday, which passed north-east from Missouri, was an old timer, and will be long remembered throughout Michigan, south of the Saginaw valley. There was more snow and higher wind than during the blizzard of Saturday.

An evangelist, giving the not unusual name of Jones, has opened the vacant building formerly occupied by Ward's saloon, opposite the Sander-son House, and is holding meetings every evening. His work is entirely un denominational and free, working only for the salvation of men.

At an adjourned session of the Circuit Court, in Chancery, last Monday, Marius Hanson, Receiver for Staley & Trench, was discharged on his own petition, consented to by the complainants in suit, and on their petition Rasmus Hansen was appointed in his place. The intended removal of Marius Hanson to Toledo was the cause of the change.

Last Saturday afternoon the mercury in the barometer fell 1.1 inches in ten hours, and was followed on Sunday by one of the worst storms of snow and wind ever had in this vicinity. A foot of snow fell and drifted so that the roads were well-nigh impassable. Fortunately it was not cold, else there would have been suffering.

The Chicago & West Michigan R. R. has leased the Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo & Southwestern R. R., which is 33 miles in length, and situated in the lumber territory. The deal is probably the first step toward the building of an extension of the Chicago & West Michigan road to Grayling, and connecting with the Mich. Central, which will form a cross country railroad running east and west.—Det. Tribune.

Al. Emory, who recently moved to the south part of the state, surprised us yesterday by walking into our office. In reply to our query as to what brought him back, he said that there was nothing to do down where he lived, and he had come back, looking for work. He will put in cedar telegraph poles, banking them on the Hauptman Branch. He has a six miles haul.—Ros. News.

The following is the list of the elected and appointed officers of Marvin Post, G. A. R.: Commander, W. S. Quaker; Senior Vice Commander, A. H. Wisner; Junior Vice Commander, A. L. Pond; Quartermaster, Wm. Woodburn; Surgeon, O. Palmer; Chaplain, W. Mawhorter; Officer of the day, J. F. Wilcox; Adjutant, J. C. Hanson; Sergeant Major, C. W. Wright; Quartermaster Sergeant, R. P. Forbes.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been warring on her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Colerix King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

More Trench Correspondence.

The following letter is self explanatory, and will be of interest to our readers:

LEESBURG, Fla., Jan. 23, 1898.

Mr. R. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

Friend Hanson:—I arrived here yesterday morning, and spent the entire day with Mr. Trench in talking over the situation, and examining some of his orange groves.

I stopped on my way here at Bloomsburg, Pa., and there found that Trench has transferred all his mortgages and judgments, and apparently converted them into money. His \$20,000 loss, of which he wrote, proves to have been a freeze which occurred here just prior to his writing the letter, saying, that he could not pay the \$10,000.

The freeze did great damage, but not nearly so much as the freeze of '93. The orange trees look badly, but only a portion of them are killed down to the ground, and very many of them will lose only one year's growth. This last freeze, coming just as the trees were beginning to get into shape again after the '93 freeze, has paralyzed matters here, and orange groves are unsalable at almost any price, though the best men say, it is simply a matter of time, when they grow again, and as good as ever, providing the frosts do not come again. This thing in all probability will not occur as there had not been any frost to do any damage for 30 years before the '93 freeze, and no change or cause can be pointed out to cause that freeze, or a repetition of it. It simply so happened.

This late freeze though not so serious as the '93 freeze, took the heart out of Trench, and he backed out of his cash offer; that is really all there is to his action. He has had no loss except the freeze since I saw him in Bloomsburg. He thinks if he pays out the \$10,000, as he agreed, that he will not have enough income to carry on his orange groves, until they begin to bear again, and that is the real reason, why he refuses to pay.

He wants the creditors to take his property here at a valuation to be determined by appraisers, and give him release. Of course you and I know they will never do so, and that case is out of the question. Unless I can get him to pay or compromise the claims which I represent, there is only one thing to do, add that is to sue him, and make things so disagreeable that he will do something. I have some hope however that I can bring him to some kind of a settlement without suit, and shall do the best I can to accomplish it.

We can consolidate the claims, and sue in this state in one suit, so I think you had better secure the assignment of all claims and get in shape to strike as heavy a blow as possible, if it becomes necessary. Please write me on the receipt of this, making such suggestions as occur to you.

Yours,
GEO. L. ALEXANDER.

Miss Mary McNevin had a felon on the index finger of her right hand, and the abscess refused to heal. Dr. Insley removed the diseased tissue, last week, and it is acting more kindly.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. Electric Bitters is a good alternative and tonic. Acts directly on stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 50c per bottle.

H. W. Mansie, the optician, was a caller at this office yesterday. He said that he was pleased to find a goodly number of calls left with Andrew Peterson, and he is attending to them as fast as possible. If there are others that wish to consult him in regard to their eyes, or glasses already furnished, they should leave word with Andrew Peterson, as he will remain this week only.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Creeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the greatest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds and consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Crawford Hive No. 690, L. O. T. M., installed the following officers, January 21st:

Lady Com.—Mabel C. Patterson.
Lieut. Com.—Martha Douglas.
Record Keeper—Libbie Bates.
Finance Keeper—Clara Taylor.
Chaplain—Sarah Woodfield.
Sergeant—Saloma Simpson.
Mistress at Arms—Eva Comer.
Picket—Lizzie Rouse.

At the close of the installation ceremony refreshments were served. A pleasing feature of the evening was the public drill given by officers and other members, and was very much enjoyed by the ladies of the order, also by a large number of invited friends outside of the order.

ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT! GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE!

—*TO BEGIN ON*—
MONDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1898,
and continue for a limited time.

We must have Money, and to get it
will reduce our STOCK by selling
GOODS at

COST.

Nothing reserved. Everything goes.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS,
CAPS, SHOES & CLOTHING.

TERMS. - CASH.

Don't miss this great sale at the store of
S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug list.

Comrade Elias Wyckoff, of Grand Traverse county, and an old resident of this, was in town the beginning of the week, on his way from the National Encampment, which was held in Buffalo, N. Y., last August. Since then he has been visiting with friends and relatives in New York. He is a hale old veteran, and always votes the way he shot, and is therefore a welcome visitor at this office.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

We will furnish our subscribers with the AVALANCHE and the WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN, for \$1.50 per year in advance. The WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN is without doubt the best weekly paper published in Chicago. Now is the time to subscribe.

The value of a striking title to an article or story is understood by no American periodical so well as THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL, writes a New York correspondent. It has made its titles famous by their uniqueness. Its "Side Talks with Girls," "Heart to Heart Talks," and "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men" have been ridiculed and paraphrased from one end of the country to the other. Marion Crawford's new story is called "The Dead Smile"—a title good enough to sell any story. Julian Hawthorne sends a strong story to the magazine, but with a poor title. It is immediately re-christened "There are no Wolves in Ireland." "The Gentleman who is going to die" is the caption of the forthcoming story by Clara Morris. Talk about cleverness in titles, what magazine is such a pastmaster in the art as is The Ladies Home Journal? And a newspaper man knows how difficult this art of title-making is. But nothing is so valuable in attracting the eye of the public.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

New Harness Shop.

O. C. McCULLOUGH has added a new line of Harness Goods to his Shoe Business, consisting of Robes, Collars, Whips, Blankets and everything kept in a first-class Harness Shop. Repairing done promptly and neatly.

Take Notice!

All parties indebted to me are earnestly requested to make remittances as often, and as large as convenient. We need funds.

Yours Respectfully,
Nov. 11, 1897 S. S. CLAGGETT.

E. N. Salling is suing Manistee to recover \$2000 taxes, paid in December under protest. Supervisors increased the valuation of his property.

Estray Notice.

There came into my enclosure Nov. 25th, 1897, one fourteen-months old beller, red and white, with four white feet, and white spot in forehead. Owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FRED HARRINGTON,
decis-7w Grayling, Mich.

Reports to the State Board of Health show that rheumatism, influenza, neuralgia, bronchitis and tonsillitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the past week. Consumption was reported at 125 places, diphtheria at 41, measles at 38, scarlet fever at 38, typhoid fever at 35, and whooping cough at 17.

PATENTS
Crested, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for moderate fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee and the full patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of Patent Agents in your State, county, or town sent free. Address:
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL Cape and Jacket Sale

Commencing SATURDAY, January 15th, we will offer every Cape and Jacket in the House, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS, —AT— *COST, AND LESS THAN COST.*

We want to close out every garment, as we do not wish to carry any into another season, so offer the entire line of well made, perfect fitting, and stylish garments, AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST. If you buy NOW, you SAVE \$\$\$.

JOE ROSENTHAL,
One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY
FOR CROUP AND CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS
BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces, And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

For Sale by
L. FOURNIER,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.,
Grayling, - Michigan.

These are Regular

ALLOPATHIC

REMEDIES which are prepared

on sound principles. Dr. Marc-Aux's always cure. Have stood the test of years. Are absolutely pure. Dose perfectly accurate. Are scientific. The only reliable remedy for home use. They are pleasant to take. The form is attractive.

1. Cures Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, General Debility, Weakness, Loss of Appetite.
2. Cures Croup, Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Pleurisy, Relieves Pain.
3. Cures Fever, Malaria, Mumps, Chills, Sore Throat.
4. Cures Debility, Loss of Appetite, Used as a General Tonic.
5. Cures Catarrh, Nephritis, Night Sweats, Slight Fevers.
6. Cures Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Watery Urine.
7. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.
8. Cures Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice.
9. Cures Whites, Excessive and painful Menstruation, Female Complaints.
10. Cures Cholera Morbus, Convulsions, Colic, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.
11. Cures Jaundice, Liver Disease, Worms, Ulcers, Stomatitis, Heavy and Dull Feeling.
12. Cures Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds.
13. Cures Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
14. Cures St. Vitus Dance, Nose Bleed, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.
15. Cures Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dull Feeling, Dyspepsia, Skin Diseases.
16. Cures Dropsy, Dropsical Swellings.
17. Cures Dyspepsia, Biliaryness, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Chalky Stools.
18. Cures Bronchitis, Hysteria, Dystonics, Rheumatism, Liver Diseases, Chills, Nervousness.
19. Cures Headache, Influenza, Nervousness.
20. Cures Amnesia, Weakness, Run-down, Worn-out Condition of System.
21. Cures Quinsy, Sore Throat, all Throat Troubles.

Only 25 cents each.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

8:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Su.
8:55 A. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.
1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 1:15 P. M.
12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

3:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M.; Detroit 10:00 P. M.
12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 7:55 A. M.; Detroit, 7:50 A. M.
1:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 2:45 P. M.
Lewiston Accommodation—Departs 6:30 A. M. At 1:45 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Local Ticket Agent, Grayling.

Mortgage Sale.

UNDER the power of sale contained in mortgage—Soren Anderson and Agnes Anderson, his wife, are mortgagees, and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date February 8th, 1895, was recorded February 8th, 1895, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber "D" of mortgages, pages 58 and 59. On this date there is due on said mortgage four hundred and thirty-two and 99-100 dollars. The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, viz: Lot four (4) Block three (3) of Goodale's Addition to Grayling, Michigan, and the front door to the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Saturday, March 13th, 1897, at 10 o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, cost and attorney fees, and the attorney fees, to be paid in said mortgage, and by law.

Dated December 20th, 1897.
STANDARD SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagees.
BARBON & REYNOLD,
Attorneys for Mortgagees, Dec 20-1897

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

DESIGNS

Copyrights &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is new. We advise, if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee and the full patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of Patent Agents in your State, county, or town sent free. Address:

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any paper published in the U. S.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 235 F. St., Washington, D. C.

The Best Hotel in Detroit

Can do more for you than any other hotel. Has the best and good meals that the Franklin Hotel can give. American plan. Woodward and Lothrop are only a block away, with cars to all parts of the city. Excellent accommodations for families.

M. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors.

States and Larned Sts., Detroit, Mich.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, [S.S.] County of Crawford.

A session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, on the seventeenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, for the purpose of hearing and settling the estate of the late John J. Convery, deceased. And it is further ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, on the twenty-first day of January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of this petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN J. CONVERY, Judge of Probate.

CUTTING AN ICE CROP.

HOW THE FROZEN BLOCKS ARE HARVESTED.

Warehouses—Are Great Barn-Like Structures—How the Ice Is Cut, Raftered from the "Field" and Hoisted into Its Cold-Quarters.

A Winter Industry.

Common as ice is of one kind and another, not all the persons who use it in summer have seen it cut in winter. In a cold day the ice man gets rich, and nothing can be more to his liking than the chilly blasts of December, the zero efforts of January. All about the great cities and trade distributing centers are located favorable spots for cutting ice, and a slight of a great storehouse with a capacity of 90,000 tons, average blocks of 220 pounds, the machinery, the large number of men employed to cut this immense harvest, interest and startles the person taking it for the first time.

Usually some small lake is selected as the harvesting spot, and here, as soon as cold snap gives a steady surface to the ice, the superintendent of the ice houses takes all the men he can find to work for, and apportion them their tasks. The average with gangs about each field as those contiguous to Chicago, is, say, 100 men, and they cut about 100,000 tons of ice in three weeks.

First in the force are the scrapers. These men have an appliance about the size of an ordinary express wagon box. It proceeds sideways, and tipped up in such manner as to carry the snow along with it. Its netting edge is provided with a steel plate, so that the ice is scraped perfectly clear of snow. The snow is buried up in great ridges, as nearly out of the way as possible. Then come the markers. A man, with an eye for a line stretches a rope from one to two furlongs in length, and pushes a hand-marker along beside it, till there is a distinct line scratched across the surface of the ice. Then a man with a "plow" comes along, a boy leading his horse, and he follows the line scratched in the ice, sending the steel of his

they rise, catch the blocks and carry them up to the levels where they are wanted.

It takes a good deal of judgment to feed the chain properly. The blocks must come forward fast enough to keep the elevator in constant business. And it must not come so swiftly as to clog it. It must be two cakes wide at the time, and the cakes must be advanced singly at the last. When the links of the endless chain catch the cakes of ice and carry them up the incline, it drops them over a little ridge and they at once start down a slower slope to the doors of the icehouse. This latter incline, a very gentle declivity, is supplied with tracks on which the blocks can run smoothly. Half way down to the house there is a divide, and the two men at the place where the endless chain delivers the blocks, direct the course of the ice, as to the right or the left. Each is armed with a pike, with a beard to it like the beard of a boat-hook. And when a bad piece comes along—one broken or otherwise undesirable—the men snatch it from the track, if they have time, and shoot it over the ends of the scaffolding and down to the ground.

Along the extensive side of the house are built platforms at different elevations, with doors opening upon them from the houses. The tracks on which the ice blocks travel are laid on these platforms, and at each of the doors a man is stationed with a short boat hook or pike pole, which he uses in capturing a block here and there from the screaming stream that hurtles past him and turns in the door, where it shoots down another incline to the workmen who are placing the ice in position.

The speed of the ice-blocks as they approach the door is amazing. The force of one would be something like the blow of a cable car. The man at the door does not try to handle the cakes with anything like an arbitrary force. He whacks his pike beard into the block near a corner, and, yielding slightly, manages to turn it till the force of its own momentum swings it around, and it leaves the platform track, plunges through the door and descends like an avalanche to the levels below.

spend little time running around at night.

Sixteen inches of ice is considered a little too thick by the ice men. Twelve or fourteen is thick enough for them. The average buyer considers a cake to weigh, roughly, 200 pounds. And when he gets a cake he expects 200 pounds. But he makes no allowance for the excess where the thickness is greater than is required for that weight. Besides that, the larger blocks are much more difficult to handle.

Ice 14 inches thick will overrun 200 pounds a little. And every added inch of thickness, when the blocks are 22 inches square, means the addition of 15 pounds to the cake. Much of the ice cut this winter is 18 inches thick. That means, with this size of cake, 270 pounds. Which is more, than the ice man likes to sell for 200.

There are some blocks of ice so clear that a person can "read through them," but ice six inches thick would offer a pretty effectual barrier to the gleaner of news if he read through from top to bottom. Average ice is clear enough to offer little obstacle if one reads through from side to side. It is 22 inches square. And the eye can easily distinguish fairly fine print through those twenty-two inches. But, though it is only sixteen inches thick, no one would pretend the second time that he could read through it from the upper to the nether side.

A little computation shows that ice sometimes pays better than wheat. A strip of ground 10 by 40 rods will embrace an acre. Off that surface, covered with water, frozen to a depth of fourteen or more inches, 12,960 cakes of ice, each twenty-two inches square, could be harvested. That means 945 tons. Even at the price received at the icehouse the selling price of the ice would be more than many a man's whole farm is worth.

Certainly it is more than the average value of any acre in any farm in Illinois.

Sea Water.

On a bright, sunny day visitors are often puzzled at the numerous colors visible on the surface of the sea. There will, perhaps, be some four or five

CLOCK'S PART IN A TRAGEDY.

Ancient Kentucky Timepiece, with Which Goes a Gruesome Story.

Seven miles east of Bardonia, Ky., in what is known as the Beech-Grove neighborhood, dwells Nathan Colerain, a widower of advanced years, and his maiden sister, who is now past middle life. The Colerain residence is an old-fashioned, unpretentious farmhouse.

Miss Patsy Colerain, or "Aunt Patsy," as she is familiarly known to her neighbors and friends, is a woman of refinement, bearing traces of youthful beauty. She is quiet and unobtrusive and has not gone beyond the pale of her own yard for over thirty years. There is a tragic history connected with her estrangement from the world.

In the spacious hall of the Colerain homestead stands a clock, an old-fashioned affair of the "grandfather" species. This timepiece is over a century old and is a quaint-looking object. The pendulum has been motionless and the elaborately carved brass hands have

never moved since a fateful night in the year 1864. Miss Colerain was engaged to Reuben Morehead, a young Kentuckian who in April, 1864, wore the blue uniform. Being in the vicinity of his sweetheart's house—Morehead stole across the "debatable land" to visit her. It was a rainy night and while the lovers were together a band of guerrillas, headed by the notorious Munday, came up and surrounded the house. At the first alarm Morehead opened the door of the clock case and squeezed in. But he left his hat and gloves in the room and the tell-tale were seen. The guerrillas hunted high and low. Finally one of them opened the clock door and Morehead was discovered. They shot him to death. Since then the clock has marked the hour of his murder.

"OLD PUT'S" BIRTHPLACE. Bronze Tablet Affixed to the Historic House at Danvers, Mass.

To remember Israel Putnam a bronze tablet has been placed on a corner of the house in which he was born in Danvers, Mass., the dedication exercises having been held by General Putnam Chapter, D. A. R., under whose direction the tablet was put in place.

Owing to the season the outdoor exercises were as brief as possible, but those held in the town hall of Danvers were most elaborate. The members of the local chapter of the D. A. R. were assisted by a number of prominent members of the order from other cities, among whom was Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. The inscription on the tablet is in large raised letters, the whole surrounded by a heavy border. It reads:

Here Was Born GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM, Jan. 7, 1718.

Erected by the Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1897.

General Putnam was born in Danvers, Jan. 7, 1718, in the house now standing, which has been enlarged several times, and is still in an excellent state of preservation. The original structure was erected in 1641, and it was in a chamber of this section that Putnam was born.

The first proprietor of the house was Thomas Putnam, grandfather of Gen. Israel Putnam. Thomas Putnam's second wife was Mary Veren, widow of Nathaniel Veren, a wealthy merchant of Salem. Their only child was Joseph, who inherited the homestead. Joseph married Elizabeth Porter,

and even compassions, and the modern horse of civilization, one of the best records is to be found in the collection of drawings by Frederic Remington. Away in the wilds of Arizona or Idaho or Wyoming, Remington carried the pencil of a magician, and brought back records of the keenest personal value. To turn his pages is to live a life amid the immense solitudes of the prairies, where the horse, in all his sturdiness, his muscular strength, and his elasticity of step, seems to be something of an aboriginal. The picture of a "sawhorse" accompanying this article is a copy of one of the Remington masterpieces, and needs no verbal explanation.

Fiction's Treatment of the Rich. A grievance that has been treated very injudiciously in many works of fiction is the relation of the rich to the poor. Absolutely false ideas as to how the rich get their wealth, and what they do with it when they get it, have been persistently floated by novelists, for whom (as for the journalist) a millionaire is always fair game. It is not worth while to expend any sympathy upon the millionaires in this matter, as they can struggle along under a considerable weight of vituperation; but the rest of us cannot afford to be put continually in a false attitude toward wealth. Hatred or envy of the rich is not a pleasant companion for our leisure hours, and the poorer we are the less pleasant company it is likely to be. It interferes with our working to the best advantage, and cuts us off from opportunities of accumulating the very wealth that might ease our pains. "Droch" in Ladies' Home Journal.

Koran's Arabic. The Arabic used in the Koran differs as much from the Arabic used in ordinary conversation in the east as the Latin differs from the Italian. The Koran Arabic is that of the literary classes, the colloquial Arabic that of the common people.

Saw-Loom Makes Butter. During last year over 23,500 tons of butter were exported from Sweden, nearly all of which went to Britain.

and that. The engineer stopped his engines, and this seemed to confirm the story that we had struck a hidden ledge. At the same time we felt an ominous grating under the keel. I was on a boat going to Alaska nine years ago which went on a rock, and the sound was identical with what I heard this time. I was sure that a rock had been grazed—a thought hardly consistent with the fact that the old veteran skipper, Captain Rudlin, was on board. "Finally the passengers became calmer, and the ship's people began an investigation. There was no rock in the vicinity. They knew every foot of the water there. The signal to start was given and we moved off again. Those on deck watched attentively the wake of the ship, until astern of the vessel the 'rock' loomed up in the form of the big sea monster, who lay on the surface as if stunned by the blow. He struck, rising from one of his dives, almost under the wheelhouse, and then had allowed the steamer to drag almost its whole length over him."—Chicago Chronicle.

OLDEST RAILWAY MAN.

He Is a Character and Possesses a Wonderful Memory.

The oldest railway man in New England if not in the country is Waterman Brown, who, though 80 years old, is still employed at Woburn, Mass., as gate tender, having been employed by the Lowell road sixty-six years. He lost an arm in an accident while firing on the road in 1850. He is eccentric and is so renowned as a collector of curiosities that people all over New England send him presents of queer things. Among the curiosities he has is a bit of the first rail-laid on the Lowell road in 1834. He has a model of the Stephenson, the first locomotive, and he owns the first engine bell ever made. He has 400 circus tickets in a trunk. They were given to him in the last thirty years and he never used them.

It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Brown received a small box containing a solid silver elephant, arranged with a pin to fasten it to his lapel. In the box was a note, unmistakably written by a woman.

He was told the other day that there would be an assistant to help him soon and that then whoever was in charge must be there every minute right at the gate. "Railroading is getting too nice for me," he said. "I have to be here from 5 in the morning to 11 at night and Sundays. I can eat my dinner in just seven minutes. I have my cap right by the chair where I can get it and the house is right over there side of the track."

His memory, especially concerning the history of the road, is wonderful. He said:

"I guess people don't know that the Boston and Lowell railroad was built more to carry freight than for passengers. You see it was this way: In 1834, I guess it was, two men were driving around in a buggy. They were looking over the ground with an idea to build a fifty-foot macadam road from Boston to Lowell, to team cotton over. The old canal wouldn't accommodate all of it even then. Well, just about that time they got wind of the engine Stephenson had made and they turned to that instead of their macadam road. But I ran the first gravel train, yes (laughing), you can say that I ran the first gravel train on the road, with oxen."—Chicago Chronicle.

HORSE OF THE PRAIRIE.

How the Patient Animal Is Utilized in Lonely Places.

Of the more or less native horse of the prairie, the horse of the fields, the patient creature with its foal, tender

and even compassions, and the modern horse of civilization, one of the best records is to be found in the collection of drawings by Frederic Remington. Away in the wilds of Arizona or Idaho or Wyoming, Remington carried the pencil of a magician, and brought back records of the keenest personal value. To turn his pages is to live a life amid the immense solitudes of the prairies, where the horse, in all his sturdiness, his muscular strength, and his elasticity of step, seems to be something of an aboriginal. The picture of a "sawhorse" accompanying this article is a copy of one of the Remington masterpieces, and needs no verbal explanation.

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NAPOLEON'S LAST WORDS.

Dying Thoughts of the Man Whom Europe Feared.

On his death bed Napoleon expressed his conviction that England would end like the proud republic of Venice.

With perfect composure, he gave his last directions. "I desire that you will take my heart, put it in spirits of wine and carry it to Parma to my dear Maria Louise; you will tell her that I never caused to love her, and relate to her every particular respecting my death upon this miserable and dreary rock. You will tell my mother and family that the great Napoleon expired in the most deplorable state, deprived of everything, abandoned to himself and to his glory, and that he bequeathed with his dying breath to all the reigning families of Europe, the horror and opprobrium of his death."

The second codicil of his will contained the direction which was afterward complied with: "It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I love so well."

On the 5th of May, 1821, he who had for years kept all Europe in a state of feverish excitement, terminated his earthly career.

After lying in state two days, the body was deposited in a coffin composed first of tin lined with white satin, which having been soldered, was inclosed in another of mahogany, a third of lead, and the whole in a fourth of mahogany secured with iron screws. After the ceremony, an enormous stone was lowered over the body, resting on a stone wall so as to escape the coffin. On the 12th of May, Louis-Philippe commanded that the ashes of Napoleon be conveyed to France. In his communication he said: "Henceforth France, alone, will possess all that remains of Napoleon; his tomb, like his fame, will belong to none but his country."

At 11 o'clock Dec. 15 the first cannon was heard announcing that the remains of the Emperor had reached French ground. Amid the vast assemblage the body was borne by twenty-four seamen to its last resting-place in the Hotel des Invalides.

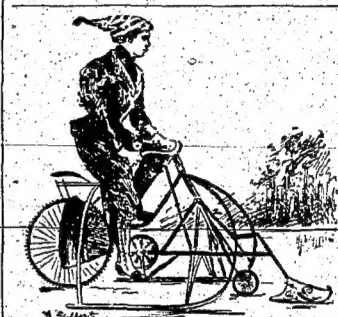
So closed the eventful career of the great Napoleon, whose memory can only perish with the records of the world.

WINTER GIRL AWHEEL.

Progressive Toronto Young Women Use the Bicycle Steigh.

In Toronto there are several progressive young women who use the bicycle sleigh, as the latest invention in the bicycling line is called.

It glides as smoothly over the ice and



ON HER BICYCLE SLEIGH.

snow as the regular wheel does over the asphalt roads. It is designed for use in ice rinks as well as in climates where a reasonable amount of snow and ice may be counted upon the winter through. Some adventurous spirits are going to try it in the Klondike.

But for the ordinary dandy it is enough to know that there is a new wheel which runs on skates, as it were, and which will permit her to wear, with entire appropriateness, a costume combining the dash of a skating dress and the comfort of a bicycle costume. —New York Journal.

Saber Cut in a Skull.

Dr. William B. Fletcher has a grim souvenir of the work of a famous surgeon, the Baron Larrey, whom Napoleon remembered in his will with a gift of 100,000 francs, and the tribute "to Larrey, my surgeon, the most virtuous man I have ever known."

The relic is the upper part of the skull, the valvum, and shows a saber cut extending from the junction of the occipital and parietal bones forward to the orbital ridge on the right side.

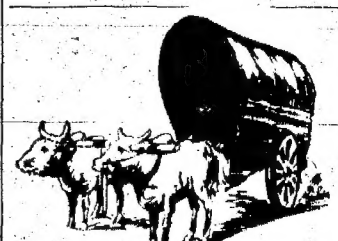
"I well knew the man whose skull this was," said the doctor, turning the calvarium in his hand. "He was a German—I have forgotten his name—and lived in this city many years, dying about 1875, at the age of 80 years. He took care of horses for Dr. Parvin and myself along about 1865, and also saved wood to earn his living."

"He was taken care of by the Catholic sisters here in a hospital during the last years of his life, and as he had saved his earnings, small though they were, he left them a small farm in Kansas at his death."

"Here is where Baron Larrey, 85 years ago, trephined the skull and lifted up the depressed bone to relieve the brain. The orifice and the saber cut through the skull both closed up with a membrane like a drum head."—Indianapolis News.

Primitive Methods.

How would you like to drive in a great, thatched hood of a wagon drawn by bullocks? If you go to Ceylon, you



IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

may. The Ceylon bullock cart is among the most interesting sights in the island.



ELDERLY COQUETTE (sentimentally).

Yes, my dear Mr. Assessor, love is eternal. Assessor (frightened)—So I perceive.—Fliegende Blätter.

Friend—You are so dreadfully cross-eyed, I don't see how you can shoot straight. Cross-eyed sportsman—I fire both barrels at once.—Boston Traveler.

"In London," said the returned tourist, boastfully, "I appeared at court." "How much was the fine?" queried his cynical friend.—Philadelphia North American.

Latest from the Intelligence office: "Oh, Bridget! I told you to notice when the apples boiled over." "Sure I did, mum. It was a quarter past eleven."—Brooklyn Life.

"Why has Splasher named his picture 'British Deer'?" "He was afraid some one would say that American deer don't have legs like those of his deer."—Chicago Record.

Inquisitive tourist (in Oklahoma): "Pardon me, sir, but are you a married man?" "Bully. Scrodd (the stage driver)—Nope, I had my hair styled off in a sandstorm."—Puck.

"Next time I'm going out to Beverly's I'm going to take a camp stool with me." "What for?" "Last time I went I sat down on a little thing that turned out to be a tea-table."—Puck.

"What did you think of the great horse show, Miss Goham?" "I think that the presence of the horses detracted very materially from the chief attractions of the entertainment."

"It seems strange that he could plunder a great corporation like that for years without being found out." "Well, you see, the corporation was pretty busy itself."—Chicago Journal.

John Doe—I wonder what caused Goham to collapse? I am told he is suffering from nervous prostration. Richard Roe—Yes. He sat down in a game of poker with a man who stuttered.—Puck.

"Golf," remarked the young man who is wearisomely blasé, "is one of the very few games that do not fatigue me." "What is the reason for that?" "I never learned to play it."—Washington Star.

Bostonian—Is this friend that you wish to bring to dinner much of a raconteur? Chicago man—Blamed if I know; but say, you'll die laughing if we can get him to tell stories.—Cleveland Leader.

"I am afraid that actors, sometimes deceive us about the salaries they get," remarked the mild-mannered citizen. "No," replied the keen observer; "they may think they do, but they don't."—Washington Star.

"Won't you play something, Mullins?" asked Kilduff, motioning toward the piano. "I hardly like to while Col. Gore is here." "Is he severe in his criticisms?" "Yes; and he carries a pistol."—Harlem Life.

Brother Sontax—Well, Brother Stirrup, will they raise your salary another year? Brother Stirrup—Well, I don't know about another year; they haven't finished raising it for this year yet.—Richmond Times.

"Has your Shakespeare society started, in yet, Miss Jones?" "Yes. We met at Mrs. Wiggles' yesterday. Miss Matilda Robinson read a most delightful paper on the influence of Rosalind on Dress Reform."—Bazar.

Bass—I suppose you think I'm a fool? Cass—That's what troubles me. If your supposition is correct, then you are a mind reader, and therefore you cannot be a fool; and yet—well, you understand.—Boston Transcript.

"She is a very business-like woman," remarked one young man. "Yes," replied the other; "but I admire a clinging nature." "Then you ought to see her some time when she is trying to hold on to a dollar."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Hashleigh—My husband used to say that I made the best coffee of the world. The dyspeptic boarder—Oh! I wouldn't dream of questioning that, madam; but there's a vast difference between making and creating coffee.—Puck.

"You will be sorry for the way you have neglected me when I am silent in the tomb," said Mrs. Peck; "think of that." "My dear," said Mr. Peck, as innocently as he could, "I can't imagine such a thing."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Did you tell that young man not to call here any more?" asked Mabel's father, severely. "X—no." "Why not?" "I didn't think that it was necessary. I don't see how he could call any more now. He calls seven times a week."—Washington Star.

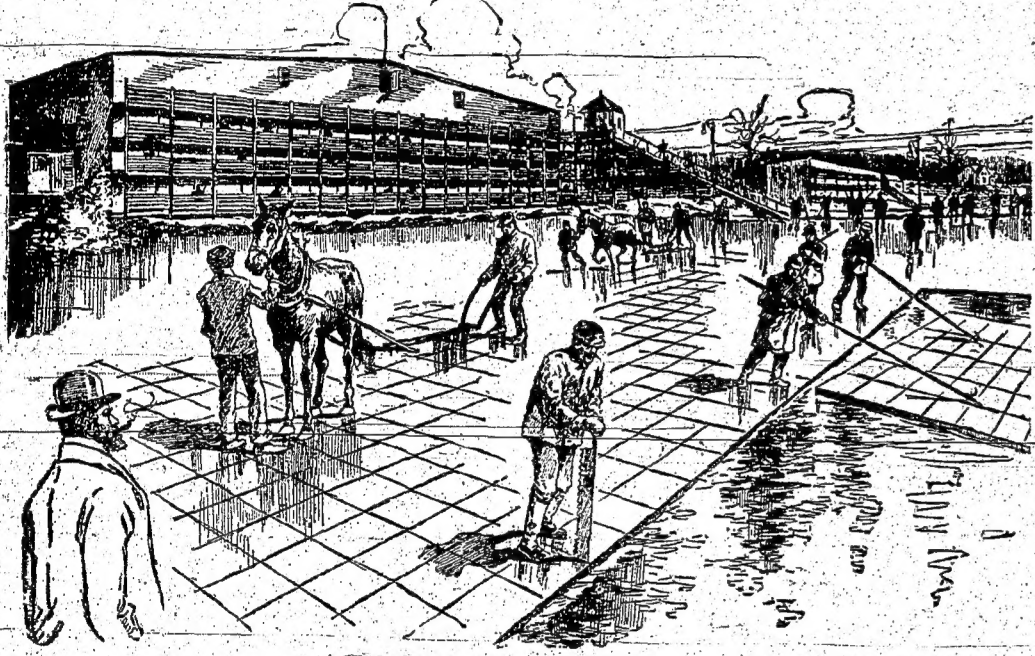
"I am told," remarked Miss Cayenne, "that you said some very clever things last evening." "Yes," replied Willie Washington; "it is very discouraging." "What is?" "The surprised manner in which everybody is talking about it."—Washington Star.

"How can I get an article in your paper?" asked a correspondent of a Western Journal. "If it all depends on the article you want to get into our paper," replied the editor; "if the article is small in bulk, like a hair brush, or a teacaddy, spread the paper out upon the floor, and placing the article in the center, wrap it up by carefully folding the edges over it, and tie with a string. This will keep the article from slipping out of the paper. If, on the other hand, the article is an English bath-tub or a clothes-horse, you would better not try it at all."—Bazar.

Long and Short. Birds with long legs always have short tails. Writers on the flight of birds have shown that the only use of a bird's tail is to serve as a rudder during the act of flight. When birds are provided with long legs, these are stretched directly behind when the bird is flying and so act as a sort of rudder.

When a man for any reason is unable to attend a show, he usually says it is not good.

It is a question whether a man is more tired for idleness than he is for thrift and industry.



FLOWING AND CUTTING ICE.

plowshares as deeply into the ice as he can.

Turning about at the farther end, he comes back, cutting deeper, and a third time deeper still, till he has cut perhaps half way through the ice. While he is deepening his first incision another man follows with a marker, setting his guide in the initial groove, and marking a second groove twenty-two inches from the first.

The first ice is cut nearest the icehouses. After that the men cut farther and farther away. But the distance is never so great that one man cannot drive 200 cakes of ice from the field to the house. He cut, with little waste of time, take the greater raft—20 by 60 cakes, and containing 1,200 blocks—down the canal to the houses. If the ice plow has been driven too deep the raft will break into smaller bodies by striking on the edges of the channel now and then. That adds to the labor of the men slightly. But the saw has done very little. Its only use has been to cut the field up into ruts of the required size, either 10 by 30 cakes or 20 by 60 cakes.

Arrived in the neighborhood of the houses, the men go aboard the raft with bars and by striking here and there in the lines cut by the plows separate the raft into smaller sections, each two blocks wide. These rafts are sent forward again and as they come to the foot of the incline up which the blocks must travel to the house another man goes along and cuts the float into separate blocks, a slight blow of the

Down in the icehouse there are other men, sitting at the side of the runway down which the blocks are hurled. They take such of the blocks as they can reach in time and drag them from the track and shoot them to this side or that of the great room. There men are awaiting the ice with poles and each block is placed in regular order till the great floor of the house is filled. Then another layer is placed on the first and a third on the second and so on, till the house is filled.

There is no sawdust between the layers, as there used to be, when ice was put up in the country. If the men stopped to make that provision they wouldn't get the crop in the warehouses till after the first of May. And every one knows that is no time to cut ice. All the provision made against melting is the stufing of sawdust and sawdust in the double walls of the building and the layers of hay that cover the whole.

The pay is all the way from \$1 to \$1.75 a day, depending on the class of work done. Most of the men in the houses and on the field, laborers, work for \$1 a day to \$1.25. In former years the wages were not so much of a temptation, but this winter there have been very few other means of income in the country, and then there are a good many men about the towns out of work and willing to get a bit of spending money from a little odd work. In the large ice fields the men live in a big boarding-house which stands a few hundred feet from the icehouse, a long

streaks of green, blue, yellow, black and so forth, making the water appear as though it were painted in color-strips of mathematical precision. To the initiated these several stripes have their meaning. They are nearly all produced by the character of the ocean bed, and as a rule, are only seen in close proximity to land.

If you see a deep blue or green patch, you may label it deep water, the blue usually being deeper than the green. A yellowish tint signifies a sandy bottom, and, if it is very pronounced, indicates a shoal of sandbar.

Black indicates rocks, although seaweed or cloud shadows will sometimes produce a similar effect.

On the east coast it is no uncommon thing to see a patch of bright red, where the sun has reflected the color of the deep brown sand on the surface.

Where the bottom is muddy, as in the Essex canal, a streak of bright silver-gray is often seen.

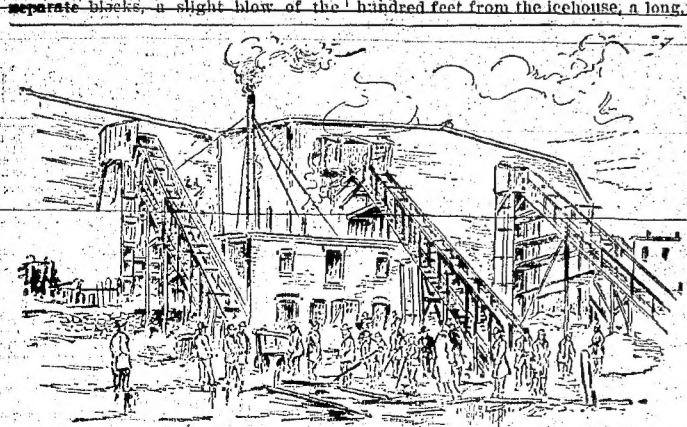
Many people who can not claim intimacy with the sea imagine these colors are in the sea water itself, whereas its intrinsic tint is bluish-green.—Answers.

Brigades. A primitive notion existed among the Romans and other races that a bridge was an offence and injury to the river god, as it saved people from being drowned while fording or swimming across, and robbed the deity of a certain number of victims which were his due. For many centuries in Rome propitiatory offerings of human victims were made every year to the Tiber, men and women were drowned by being bound and hung from the wooden Sublian bridge, which, till nearly the end of the Republican period, was the one and only bridge across the Tiber in Rome.

Raffling for Them. So long ago as 1625 a sporting parson existed, and one who thought that religion could be made more popular by a little excitement; to this end he established a raffie for six Bibles each year. The clergyman who was so far eccentric, left in his will a sufficient sum of money for the yearly purchase of Testaments to be won by dice. Only a few days ago the ancient ceremony was carried through, and twelve children threw dice, six of whom ran the chance of winning a Bible. A vicar, a curate and two church wardens watched over the proceedings.

New Railroad Policy. There was a collision on the Danish state railroad near Copenhagen some time ago in which forty persons were killed and seventy wounded. The railroad at once admitted that it was to blame, and instead of fighting claims for damages, has appointed a committee to settle with the claimants what will be fair compensation, so as to avoid having the claims brought into the courts.

Every woman knows some man who would be immensely rich instead of poor, if he had his wife's energy.



STORING THE ICE.

needle bar or "spud" being sufficient to separate them.

An icehouse is simply a great, barn-like structure with declining arms reaching down into the edge of the water. This is the same wherever you are then. These arms are the chutes up which the ice blocks are conveyed for storing in the houses. In smaller affairs the ice is hoisted by horse power. In the larger, great engines drive rollers in the evening the day shift is about in the evening room all hour or before retiring by and as their day begins again at 6 o'clock in the morning and they must be through breakfast and ready to work by that time they

yellow, barnlike structure, maintained by the company, in which the 300 or 400 employees are housed and fed. For the long, tollsome hours in which they labor on the ice fields or along the chutes the men get 12 and 12½ cents an hour, all except the men working with the tongs in the cars, who get 15 cents an hour. Out of this money they are obliged to pay their board in the big roomy structure. In the evening the day shift is about in the evening room all hour or before retiring by and as their day begins again at 6 o'clock in the morning and they must be through breakfast and ready to work by that time they

